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No. 56

House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
March 30, 2022.

I hereby appoint the Honorable NIKEMA WILLIAMS to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 10, 2022, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with time equally allocated between the parties and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m.

RECOGNIZING JIM TUMAN AND JIMMY'S KIDS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. TLAIB) for 5 minutes.

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding work of Jim Tuman and the volunteers behind Jimmy's Kids, an organization that serves the families of Wayne County, including the community and neighborhood I grew up in, southwest Detroit.

In 1988, Jim Tuman, a youth advocate and motivational speaker, was

simply trying to make the Christmas holiday special for 22 special-needs children. He coordinated an ad hoc program to provide the children with holiday gifts.

The Jimmy's Kids organization now serves thousands of children all across metro Detroit. Jimmy's Kids proudly partners with local groups and churches to set up gift-giving, not just during the holiday, but year-round, for children in need.

Countless families can count on their Christmas Day gift distribution program, an event I happily volunteer for during the holidays.

Please join me in recognizing Jim Tuman and the volunteers at Jimmy's Kids for their outstanding work on behalf of the families of metro Detroit and Michigan's 13th District Strong.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF PATRICIA HARRIS

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of community advocate Patricia Harris, a resident of Westland in Michigan's 13th District Strong who suddenly passed away earlier this year, shocking our close community.

Pat was engaged on a number of issues but was mostly known for her big heart and infectious smile. She was a loving daughter, sister, aunt, and friend.

Pat stood up for the values she believed in and always met challenges with positivity and a can-do attitude. She cared deeply for our community and fought relentlessly for justice and a better quality of life for all.

The loss of our Pat left an impact on all who knew her. Please join me in remembering Patricia Harris for the love of her community as we mourn her loss.

LAUNCHING THE BIPARTISAN GET THE LEAD OUT CAUCUS

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, I rise today to officially announce the launch of the bipartisan Get the Lead Out Caucus, which I started along with my

colleagues Congressman MEIJER, Congresswoman DINGELL, and Congresswoman BLUNT ROCHESTER.

Water contaminated by lead service lines can be found in every single congressional district around the Nation. From rural areas to densely populated cities, lead service lines are widespread and pose serious health risks to us all, but particularly our children.

Lead in water is a public health crisis, and the only solution is to fully eliminate lead service lines altogether. Clean, affordable drinking water is a human right.

While communities in Michigan like Flint, Wayne, Hamtramck, and Benton Harbor have made headlines for their lead-related crises, lead-contaminated drinking water affects every part of our Nation.

I commend the Biden administration for taking steps to get the lead out of our water, but we must continue to fight until lead is fully removed from water systems across the United States.

TIME TO DECRIMINALIZE MARIJUANA

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, as someone who grew up in a community on the front line of the racist so-called war on drugs, I am proud to stand here today in support of the MORE Act to finally decriminalize marijuana and expunge marijuana-related convictions.

The war on drugs was designed as a racist project to target our Black and Brown communities. The obvious racial disparities in enforcement show us that it still is, at its core, an effort targeting communities of color through overpolicing, criminalization, and mass incarceration.

The MORE Act will increase access to Federal benefits and establish a fund to redirect resources into communities harmed by the war on drugs. This is a good start on the road to repairing the damage, but we still have work to do.

We must be bold. Our goal must be to end this country's militarized "jail

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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first, ask questions later'' approach to addiction and to stop trying to solve social problems with more criminalization.

I strongly encourage my colleagues to support the MORE Act. This is a commonsense bill.

FUNDING COMMUNITY PROJECTS

Ms. TLAIIB. Madam Speaker, I rise today in celebration of the recent passage of the omnibus bill, which included over \$15 million in funding for local community projects in 13 District Strong.

From funding for work-based learning programs in Wayne-Westland Community Schools to a senior wellness center in Inkster, Michigan, I know that these direct dollars will have an enormous impact on the lives of my residents.

The 13th Congressional District, Madam Speaker, is the third-poorest congressional district in the Nation, and these are important efforts to help the most vulnerable among us.

The Boys and Girls Club of Southeastern Michigan, which is the oldest in the Nation, will be funded for improvements to the Fauver-Martin Club in Highland Park. It will empower so many of our young people.

The Urban Neighborhood Initiative for the Southwest Detroit Creative Connections Collaborative will also be able to employ high-speed broadband and build community space for our young people.

Enterprise Community Partners will also fund the Detroit Energy Efficiency and Home Improvement Program to provide energy-efficient home repairs and so much more.

TAXING OUR FARMERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. JOYCE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, since the founding of our Nation, American farms have been at the bedrock of our economy.

Our farmers, growers, and ranchers produce the dairy, wheat, corn, apples, and peaches that we have relied on for generations to feed our families, our neighbors, and the world.

There are over 52,000 farms across the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the struggles that affect them affect each and every one of us.

Right now, our farmers are facing so many difficult challenges. The cost to run a farm is estimated to grow by nearly 7 percent next year. To make matters even worse, the cost of fertilizer has already risen by over 50 percent in the past 12 months. Now, the Biden administration is preparing to implement new taxes on fertilizer imports from overseas.

Now is not the time to tax our farmers even more. President Biden cannot use our growers and producers to pay for his out-of-control budget.

We need to ensure that our farmers have the resources that they need to

continue producing the food that each of us relies on every day. We need to make sure that they have the fertilizer, the grain, and the seeds that it takes to work a farm or to tend an orchard.

American farmers feed the world. It is time to stop imposing new and crippling taxes on our hardworking farmers. It is time to let them get back to work on feeding all of us.

PRESIDENT BIDEN'S FAR-LEFT SPENDING PROPOSAL

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, on Monday, President Biden laid out his budget for the coming year, a budget that contains \$73 trillion in spending, \$58 trillion in taxes, and over \$16 trillion in debt.

When he unveiled this far-left spending proposal, President Biden said that a budget is a statement of values. However, by failing to mention our border security, by tacking on billions of dollars for environmental justice, and by stripping out the Hyde amendment, President Biden has delivered to the American people a budget that does not share our values.

We need a budget that protects the border. We need a budget that stops the flow of illegal drugs, like fentanyl, into our communities. We need a budget that promotes American energy in the face of egregious Russian aggression. We need a budget that defends all human life.

We don't need this socialist spending spree; we don't need \$58 trillion in taxes; and we certainly do not need \$16 trillion in new debt that mortgages the future of our children.

CONSERVATIVES HELPING PUTIN IN WAR AGAINST UKRAINE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. QUIGLEY) for 5 minutes.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Madam Speaker, as we stand here on the House floor, Ukrainians are bravely defending their country against an illegal invasion by Russian forces ordered by Vladimir Putin.

We have seen hospitals attacked and mothers and children crushed by the rubble. We have seen civilians fleeing this tragic conflict via humanitarian corridors, agreed to by the Russian Government, attacked by Russian troops. We have seen a theater-turned-shelter, with the word "children" clearly displayed, reduced to rubble.

The blood of all of these innocents lost in this senseless war is on the hands of one man: Vladimir Putin.

Ukrainians are standing up to this tyrant. They are fighting to stop the advance of an autocratic leader who has launched an illegal, premeditated invasion.

Yet, if you listen to certain prominent voices, you will hear some conservative leaders not condemning Vladimir Putin's war, not praising the heroism of Ukrainian President Zelenskyy, Ukrainian troops, and

Ukrainian citizens. No, they are instead lauding the so-called genius of a violent, power-hungry dictator.

There is a term we use in politics for people who propagandize for a cause whose goals they don't understand and who are then used by the cause's leaders: useful idiots.

I will not purport to know if the individuals who are praising Putin and spreading misinformation genuinely believe their own words, but I do know that Putin finds them useful.

There is a concerning long list of American conservatives who have turned themselves into Putin's useful idiots. When the invasion first began, one host claimed on his news show that Ukraine was not a democracy. This is the very same lie that Putin himself has used in the effort to justify his invasion of Ukraine. In fact, these comments were aired on Russian state television, and a member of the Russian Defense Ministry's public council said these remarks were excellent.

Another conservative voice has used her platform to criticize Zelenskyy and echo Russian propaganda, including a Kremlin talking point that Russians created Ukraine, which has been used to justify this invasion. Her social media posts have been amplified and shared by other Russian accounts.

Even our own former President has praised Putin, calling the horrific invasion of Ukraine "genius." A Member of this very body called President Zelenskyy a "thug" and the Ukrainian Government "incredibly evil."

Exactly 2 weeks ago, every Member of this body had an opportunity to hear from President Zelenskyy directly as he joined us virtually from Ukraine's capital. His bravery and courage were on full display. He is a hero.

Vladimir Putin is a thug, and the repeating of these lies by American voices is playing into his hands. Aiding Putin in this way is not just disturbing because of the role it plays in enabling his messaging of this premeditated invasion; it also speaks to a broader trend among some American conservatives toward sympathizing with autocrats that should worry us all.

Last year, I spoke before this body to condemn conservative American pundits who were praising Hungarian Prime Minister Viktor Orban. Like Putin, Orban is an autocratic leader who wields strict control of the media, restricts LGBTQ rights, and suppresses free speech. At that time, I expressed my concern at what this may indicate about the growing sympathy for autocrats in our own country. Unfortunately, this latest trend of praising Putin and condemning Zelenskyy tells me the slide toward autocracy continues.

Praise for autocratic leaders and what they represent is dangerous. At a time when political polarization has reached new heights and American vulnerability to misinformation is increasing, we cannot afford to watch anyone of influence, whether they be a

Member, or a member of the media, peddle in propaganda.

Conservatives should shake off the role of useful idiots and present Putin, this war, and all demagogic leaders as what they truly are.

Vladimir Putin has poisoned journalists and jailed his opposition. He has bombed hospitals and schools. He has slaughtered innocents in Syria. Today, he is murdering civilians in Ukraine.

If this has not been enough for these useful idiots and their ilk, I urge them to find the red line Putin would have to cross.

To the puppets that are on our screens, our social media, and in the Halls of Congress perpetrating his lies, I say: Enough. You are helping Putin in this war. You are helping him strip Ukrainians of their freedom. You are helping our own country slide further from democracy.

Lincoln reminded us that we cannot escape history, that we will be remembered in spite of ourselves. In the end, history will remember those who stood up for the truth and the cowards who did not.

□ 1015

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) for 5 minutes.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, it is undeniable that religious freedom is America's keystone. This great country was founded by men and women who fled religious persecution and sought to govern themselves according to their religious beliefs.

Despite religious freedom having been woven into our constitutional system for well over two centuries, and the precedents it has established, Democrats are choosing to play judge, jury, and executioner in its trial.

Today, religious organizations are under attack by the woke agenda of Democrats. Those on the left claim that faith-based organizations must abandon their conscience and amend their employment practices, or they should not have access to Federal contracts or funds.

It is a damning ultimatum. Imagine how many faith-based organizations would be forced to close their doors because of this.

Madam Speaker, this coordinated campaign is being carried out by the left, and it is guided by the assumption that a radical, progressive dogma is more legitimate than religious beliefs. That assumption is pure insanity.

In this country, faith is not subjugated or left at the door. It is carried with us no matter where we may go.

I applaud every man and woman who is standing up to this egregious assault from the left and is fighting for the right to live by religious convictions at work and in business.

President Biden's so-called Build Back Better framework is riddled with

discriminatory provisions. One clause would have required faith-based childcare providers to abandon their faith during program hours if they wanted to participate in the Federal program.

And in the Community Services Block Grant program, the Democrats want to strip a provision that protects faith-based providers' right to remain strong in their faith as they serve individuals in need.

This protection has been in place without controversy or harm to any individual seeking assistance for decades. Why change it now? I think we know.

This isn't just religious persecution; it is textbook coercion. Unfortunately, there is more.

Democrats have also sought to remove protections for religious non-profit organizations and Federal contractors. Like their secular counterparts, faith-based charities in the United States simply want to serve the less fortunate, but discriminatory legislation could keep them from being able to do that.

Faith-based charities and religious Federal contractors alike deserve the chance to practice their religion freely without government interference.

It appears Democrats need a refresher on the First Amendment.

The government does not bestow the freedom of religion upon us; it is a freedom we have possessed since birth.

Whenever we see protections for religious freedom being chipped away in this country, it is our solemn duty as Americans and people of faith to take a stand.

BUILDING A BETTER AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GARCIA) for 5 minutes.

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the impact the COMPETES Act will have on our Nation.

We are seeing the best economy for American workers in decades, with people earning higher wages, better benefits, and better jobs, thanks to President Biden's leadership.

With that said, when I visited with the leadership from the Port of Houston in my district a while back, they expressed their gratitude for Congress' strong investment in the maritime infrastructure needed to keep America's economy moving in the right direction.

They also expressed concern, however, that more workers will need technical training than our current system will be able to provide.

The America COMPETES Act will be that critical next step in providing vital maritime workforce training.

My home district, Texas-29, will benefit greatly from the large grant program for domestic maritime worker training and education included in the America COMPETES Act.

I was proud to see this maritime grant program language included, as it

was originally part of my bill, H.R. 987, which was one that was introduced to strengthen our maritime workforce.

This investment will provide more Houston area workers the technical training, education, and resources needed to become qualified for good-paying maritime jobs.

For example, the San Jacinto College Maritime Center in my district helps thousands of students learn new skills so they can earn good paychecks, paychecks that hold families together.

Located just outside of Houston, the San Jacinto College Maritime Program offers maritime training and deck-level coursework for all professional mariners. They cover everything from entry-level deckhands on an inland towboat to unlimited tonnage masters on the world's largest ships.

The COMPETES Act will empower the maritime grant program that will directly benefit this community college; more workers for maritime work.

But like the San Jacinto Community College in my district, there are also similar training centers across the Nation that will benefit. The COMPETES Act will help thousands of students learn new skills so they can provide comfortably for their families and live a good life with good benefits.

This is another way the America COMPETES Act will strengthen our supply chains. While there will be plenty of large-scale improvements across the Nation, there will also be many local governments like this in our hometowns that will benefit.

I look forward to President Biden signing this bill into law. And this is yet, Madam Speaker, another example of how we are building a better America for generations to come.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT SPENDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. KELLER. Madam Speaker, this morning, I wish to address the American people and thank them for their hard work and their outstanding effort that funds our government and our Active Duty military personnel and veterans who have kept us safe, our law enforcement, our first responders, and all those who go to work every day making sure we are safe in our communities, safe in our Nation, and safe around the world.

I also want to thank all the people that go to work every day to earn a living and support their families. And, yes, those are the people, all of them, that provide the revenue by which America can operate, something I think President Biden has forgotten.

He has been in Washington, D.C., for half a century, and he proposed a budget earlier this week that spends \$73 trillion over the next 10 years and increases our national debt by 50 percent by the year 2032. Under that budget, the debt will be \$45 trillion.

And to say what the President said, a budget will show you your values. Well, evidently, he doesn't value our next generation.

We all want our children to do better than we did and have it better than we did. How can they do that when he proposes to saddle them with so much debt?

When you look at the national debt that we have, it is held by the public, it is held by foreign governments, and some of it is called intragovernmental debt, which means it is debt that is held by other government agencies.

The Social Security Administration holds about 13 percent of our debt currently. I think this budget puts our seniors at risk and their ability to live a good life in retirement on a program which they funded for so many years from their paychecks.

So, we look at the budget. I have read through it. All these items should be a red flag for anybody that wants to support this.

It is not supporting America's values. It is not supporting our next generation. It is not helping our seniors. It is helping priorities laid forth by a man who has been in Washington, D.C., for 50 years.

Evidently, he has gotten used to spending more than what the revenue brings in in our country.

I remember President Reagan. This is, I believe, the 41st anniversary of the assassination attempt. I think President Reagan, when someone would say, He is spending like a drunken sailor. Then the President would say, Well, at least the sailor is spending his own money.

We are entrusted with the money that the government takes from the citizens of the United States. We need to use it responsibly. We need to invest it in their priorities and not in the priorities of the people inside the beltway.

I think he is too far out of touch, and quite frankly, there are a lot of things that we can't afford.

What we should be looking at is protecting life. We should be looking at being responsible so that our kids are not saddled with so much debt and that our seniors can retire and count on a program they funded their entire lives.

We have already seen the real cost of President Biden's tax-and-spend policies at the pump, in the grocery store, on the farm, and on Main Street America.

It is time we stopped leaving a financial disaster for the next generation and put together a budget that meets the needs of the American people, not the needs of President Biden and Speaker PELOSI.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO FORMER CONGRESSMAN ESTEBAN TORRES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. RUIZ) for 5 minutes.

Mr. RUIZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today as chair of the Congressional

Hispanic Caucus to pay tribute to a champion for Latinos and Latinas and a leader for all, the late CHC chair, Congressman Esteban Torres.

He did everything in his power to increase Hispanic representation in Congress, dedicated himself to disenfranchised communities, and had an unwavering commitment to equity.

Esteban Torres was born in Arizona in 1930 to a proud Mexican family of migrant and copper mine workers. After the deportation of his father through the disastrous Mexican Repatriation program, his family moved to east Los Angeles. Torres never saw his father again.

As a self-proclaimed barrio kid, he grew up navigating the difficulties of a young Latino male without a father in Los Angeles, but that did not stop him from achieving excellence.

From a young age, Torres was consistently recognized as a peacemaker, consensus builder, and leader in his community.

He knew that leadership meant serving. And when he turned 19, he enlisted in the U.S. Army and fought in the Korean war.

Later in life, the necessities of raising a family pushed Torres to work as a welder on the assembly line at an auto plant. There, he became involved with the labor movement and assumed the role of chief steward in the United Auto Workers union's local branch.

His ability to lead, inspire, and defend workers' rights drove him to become the Nation's director of the Inter-American Bureau for Caribbean and Latin American Affairs, and so he began his political career.

After serving under President Carter as U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, and as White House Special Assistant for Hispanic Affairs, Torres represented California's 34th District, the City of Norwalk in the County of Los Angeles, from 1983 until 1999.

From his first year in Congress, he defended workers' rights, protected consumers, advanced environmental justice, and secured veterans' services.

Through it all, he never forgot his community. As chair of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, he pushed forward transformative legislation for immigrants in our country, such as the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act.

This historic legislation gave legal status to more than 3 million immigrants, ultimately protecting other families from the same horror his family experienced many years back.

Torres also led the CHC at a time when our communities did not have the representation we do today. After eight terms, he expressed: "I have reached the pinnacle of success in my own eyes. It is time to let the younger generation succeed."

□ 1030

Today, I succeed him as chair of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, a role I

take with much responsibility because I know I have big shoes to fill.

Thanks to his efforts, our communities can feel seen in the 38 members of the CHC that, inspired by Congressman Torres, serve with determination and compassion. I know that we, inspired by the late Congressman Esteban Torres, carry the torch to expand Hispanic representation in Congress and create a House and a Senate that is more representative of our Nation.

Esteban Torres, mentor, leader, amigo, after 91 years of touching lives and changing this Nation, in January 2022 you passed away. You lived a long and impactful life of service, and you left this Nation better than how you found it for future generations. Gracias.

FARM KILLER TAX

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MANN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MANN. Madam Speaker, in preparation for reauthorizing the farm bill in 2023, I rise today to deliver the sixth installment of my farm bill impact series, where I am highlighting various aspects of the farm bill that deserve Congress' awareness and support. For this legislation to be effective, it must support the efforts of both today's farmers, ranchers, and agricultural producers, as well as those of the next generation.

I had planned to get up on the floor today to talk about how America's hope for food security in the future lies on the shoulders of young Americans who are voluntarily bearing the burden of feeding, fueling, and clothing the world. I was going to talk about all the great programs and organizations that we have in this country for young people who are interested in agriculture. I was going to talk about the new Beginning Farmer and Rancher Development Program through USDA, and the importance of preserving the stepped-up basis in the Tax Code to ensure that family farms in America don't get taxed out of existence.

Then President Biden's disastrous budget came out earlier this week. President Biden threatens the stepped-up basis yet again as we know it in the budget that he just released. If it becomes law, the food security and, therefore, national security of America hangs in the balance.

Here is why the stepped-up basis exists and why it is so important. Let's say you are a young person working on your family's farm, and you are slowly taking on responsibility and risk. You work for your parents in the operation until the time comes for you to inherit the land, equipment, and livestock. When that happens, the Federal Government should not jump in and impose taxes on the unrealized gain of your inherited land and assets. This principle is called the stepped-up basis, which has long been precedent in the Tax Code.

The President's budget imposes new capital gains taxes at death, which will kill family farms. This is appalling. America is trying to recover from a pandemic, and farmers, ranchers, and agricultural producers are struggling to survive as they cope with crises that this administration has caused, like the broken supply chain and rampant inflation. And now this administration wants to impose new taxes on these people?

And the President didn't stop there. His budget also includes a new capital gains tax that I am going to call the farm killer tax. In Biden's budget, unbelievably, there is a proposal to impose capital gains taxes on farms that have been in families for over 90 years. Think about that. In 1940, the average cost of Kansas farmland was \$50 per acre. Now, irrigated land is over \$4,000 per acre. Imagine the capital gains tax implications in that history of ownership. This proposal would impose hundreds of thousands of dollars in new capital gains taxes on farmers, killing their businesses overnight.

Again, I was going to stand here today and talk about how important it is for Congress to support farmers, particularly the men and women who operate family-owned-and-operated multi-generational family farms. I was going to talk about how, in the name of supporting America's incredible producers, Congress needs to think carefully and critically about the programs we reauthorize in the 2023 farm bill.

I didn't expect that I would see the farm killer tax in the budget this week. This new tax is not a game-changer, it is a game-ender for thousands of family farms. I am, frankly, in disbelief.

Farming is a multi-generational calling. Farmers, ranchers, and ag producers are my family and friends. They are America's heroes, and the ideas in this budget, threatening the stepped-up basis and imposing the new farm killer tax, are going to destroy the livelihoods of many in agriculture and make our country less secure. The President needs to wake up to reality. Farmers, ranchers, and agriculture producers have earned our support, and his budget ideas are the opposite of that. They are a gut punch to the people who feed, fuel, and clothe this Nation.

This week, I am introducing a bipartisan resolution, along with 66 of my colleagues, that supports the preservation of the stepped-up basis, opposes any efforts to impose new taxes on family farms and small businesses, and recognizes the importance of generational transfers of farm and small business operations. Again, this is something I was going to do anyway because of how important preserving the stepped-up basis is. Today, given Biden's disastrous budget, this message is more important.

If we want to invest in the future of our country, which I think we can all agree that we do, we need to invest in the next generation of America's farmers, ranchers, and ag producers. I will

be back on the floor soon to deliver another installment of my farm bill impact series and highlight more programs and titles within the bill that Congress must understand and support to ensure that agriculture thrives in America. Hopefully, when I am standing here to speak next time, I won't have to address any more ideas that this administration may have had for destroying the livelihoods of America's farmers, ranchers, and ag producers. We must kill Biden's farm killer tax.

STRENGTHENING OUR ECONOMY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PORTER) for 5 minutes.

Ms. PORTER. Madam Speaker, inflation is a challenge for families. I feel it myself as a single mom raising three kids. Historically, the standard approaches to reduce inflation are to raise interest rates and to lower wages. Some people are calling for these same misguided approaches today. This is wrongheaded. Families need lower costs, not less money in their pockets.

We can bring prices down by increasing supply, for example, by expanding energy capacity with more green energy. The America COMPETES Act, which I supported, will strengthen our supply chains and increase our domestic manufacturing of technology.

We can also bring prices down by cracking down on corporate abuse. We can reduce healthcare costs by allowing Medicare to negotiate drug prices, lower grocery costs by increasing competition in the meatpacking industry, and stop Big Oil from price gouging.

These policies will lower costs without lowering wages. We can strengthen our capitalist economy and rein in inflation. Families need us to address inflation. They need lower costs, not lower wages.

BUDGET CUTS LIMIT IRS

Ms. PORTER. Madam Speaker, the IRS backlog is over 7 million tax returns. That is unacceptable. On the Oversight and Reform Committee, I am holding the IRS accountable to eliminate this backlog quickly.

Families need their tax refunds to pay rent and buy food. Small business owners need their refunds to keep their doors open. It is their money, and the government should promptly return it.

My office has helped Orange County residents cut through red tape and get answers from the IRS. We have helped nearly 500 taxpayers collectively recover over half a million dollars. I am proud of these wins, but the solution here cannot be individual intervention. Years of budget cuts have limited the IRS' ability to operate effectively and efficiently.

IRS employees are working hard. I thank them. But the IRS needs resources, and the taxpayers need assistance. Every Congress Member should vote to fully fund the IRS. As a taxpayer advocate, I will keep pushing to save taxpayers time and money.

CLEAN ENERGY SOLUTIONS

Ms. PORTER. Madam Speaker, Orange County is leading the way on clean energy solutions. Businesses in our community are spearheading innovative technologies to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions. These businesses represent the best of our capitalist economy. They create jobs and lead in innovation. I am proud to represent a district that ranks among the top five in the most clean energy jobs in the country.

However, as Earth Day approaches, we must also recognize that these cutting-edge businesses face an uneven playing field. Big Oil and gas companies have unfair tax breaks and other advantages that inhibit competition that we need for healthy capitalism. Long term, this will make it harder for our economy to stand up against our global competitors.

The hard work of Orange County businesses that they are putting in to develop new and efficient methods of producing clean energy represents the best of our capitalist economy. To remain competitive, we have to lift up new and innovative technologies.

CONGRATULATING NEAL KELLEY ON HIS RETIREMENT

Ms. PORTER. Madam Speaker, free and fair elections are the bedrock of our democracy. Regardless of their ideology, their identity, or where they live, all eligible voters should be able to cast their ballots freely and safely.

In Orange County, the registrar of voters facilitates elections for more than 1.8 million registered voters. As chief election official in Orange County, Neal Kelley safeguarded equal access to the ballot box and protected the integrity of our elections. He innovated to improve efficiency and reliability of voting, adopting technology that increased transparency and voter turnout.

He retired on March 10 after 17 years of remarkable service. Neal Kelley is a model public servant we can all learn from. On behalf of Orange County voters, I congratulate Mr. Kelley on his retirement and thank him for his service to our democracy.

IOWA BUSINESSES INNOVATE DURING PANDEMIC

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak on an issue that has directly impacted businesses and farmers across Iowa's Second Congressional District.

The last few years have been challenging for all of us. Manufacturing has been hit hard, with rising costs and supply chain disruptions impacting numerous sectors of our economy.

Although much of life has returned to normal since the pandemic began, the slow movement of goods through our economy is creating major headaches for American families. Empty

shelves are becoming all too common at stores, goods from overseas are being delayed by weeks or even months, contributing to higher shelf prices, and we are facing an unprecedented supply chain crisis.

Even though the administration and the Transportation Secretary don't seem to know what to do about supply chain problems, our companies in Iowa do. In Iowa, agricultural producers are also feeling the crunch with their capacity for goods being hampered by a combination of surging demand for containerized shipping and a massive backlog at our Nation's ports. This inefficiency has downstream effects on commodity prices, hurting farmers and ranchers across the country.

As global competition has increased, control over our supply chain has fallen into the hands of fewer and fewer countries, most notably China. Such geographic concentration of supply chains has left many U.S. companies vulnerable to disruption, something we are now acutely experiencing.

Vermeer Corporation in Pella has been working overtime to produce their famous yellow iron at a record pace despite supply chain issues. Vermeer has even gone above and beyond during this difficult time, working to help out their customers and partners. Last fall, a group of Vermeer team members, working at a supplier in Minnesota, worked for 6 weeks at their own cost away from their families to make the harnesses necessary to keep that beautiful yellow iron moving out the doors. Vermeer did whatever was necessary to keep their job done despite the supply chain challenges they were facing.

Kent Corporation, headquartered in Muscatine, is a family-owned corporation that manufactures several food and beverage products. They have faced supply chain issues similar to all companies, but working mainly with agricultural products, impairment in their industry adds on to the difficulties our agriculture producers and farmers face every day. All the while, our farmers continue to deal with increased input costs.

CNH Industrial, located in Burlington, their biggest facility by square footage in the United States, also faced supply chain issues.

During our visit, we heard firsthand about their difficulty getting essential parts for their equipment, but their employees innovated and started producing the much-needed stabilizer bar on their backhoes. It was not felt that this little part could be produced in the United States. It was being imported from Brazil. They designed, cut, and welded in 2 weeks in order to meet their customers' needs. The industry did not think it could be done here in the United States. It was inspiring to see what the people of Iowa are capable of doing during these difficult times, but these visits showed me how much of an impact the supply chain disruptions have on everyone throughout southeastern Iowa.

Lomont Molding in Mt. Pleasant does custom plastic design and molding for HVAC and agriculture businesses, concrete accessories for roads and buildings, and chemicals with a market that reaches every corner of the world. Plastic shortages have led them to use cast-off plastic, and now 99 percent of their regrind is reformulated and placed in their products. They also purchased a corrugator machine to make their own cardboard boxes and dividers for shipping. By reducing imports from foreign companies, their customers have more reliability and dependability.

Delays in deliveries have forced manufacturers across the country to resort to unorthodox and expedited methods of getting critical supplies. All these companies have adapted and improvised and demonstrate the critical need for reliance on home-grown products and solutions by in-house innovation or on-shoring. Pretending the supply chain crisis doesn't exist isn't going to make it magically go away. It isn't just a high-class problem. This should not be a partisan issue. Let's get to work and deliver real results that support businesses and farmers across the country.

I would also like to wish a happy birthday to my good friend, Ashlee.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Adrian Swann, one of his secretaries.

□ 1045

CELEBRATING WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, during this Women's History Month, let us celebrate the women who truly make our Nation and world run.

This month, we honor remarkable women who build families and communities; who lead governments; who serve and protect their fellow citizens; and who break new ground in industry, science, technology, literature, medicine, and so much more.

Their work often goes unrecognized, but their work anchors, guides, and uplifts our society and the world.

Let me pay special tribute to historic women from the five counties of Ohio's Ninth District that I am privileged to represent: Congresswoman Stephanie Tubbs Jones, the first African-American woman elected to Congress from Ohio, and poetess Toni Morrison from Lorain County, Ohio.

In Erie County, it is probably important for us to remember that the first all-female jury was seated on August 26, 1920. Can you imagine that? From Erie County, we remember the able and totally dedicated United Way director, Christine Galvin.

From Lucas County, we remember two public servants, Eleanor Kahle, who was elected to city council after she went on Social Security, and Senator Edna Brown, who sadly just passed and was a comet—as was Shirley Chisholm at the national level—in Ohio as an African-American woman senator seated in Columbus but from northwest Ohio.

The lives of these women inspire us all, and the legacies they leave are an inspiration to those who follow in their footsteps.

During this Women's History Month, we give thanks to them for the barriers that each of them broke and also for their solid accomplishments that they left behind.

We all look forward with anticipation to the accomplishments of the next generations of American women to come because, indeed, they lead the world.

CONDEMNING VLADIMIR PUTIN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LAHOOD) for 5 minutes.

Mr. LAHOOD. Madam Speaker, I rise today in the strongest possible terms to condemn Russian President Vladimir Putin and his ongoing war crimes against the people of Ukraine.

In the last month, the world has witnessed Putin's brutality and capacity for evil against the innocent people of Ukraine.

In the lead-up to the invasion of a sovereign, democratic Ukraine, Putin lied to the world, asserting that he did not want war, that he did not want to invade Ukraine, and that the troops amassed on the Ukrainian border were only conducting training exercises.

Putin claims that any effort to expand NATO is a mission aimed only to destabilize Russia; however, it is exactly the opposite. NATO is solely a defensive alliance that has never sought to destabilize or challenge Russia but, rather, to support the maintenance and respect for sovereignty and peace.

At no time during the lead-up to Russia's criminal invasion did Ukraine or NATO provoke Vladimir Putin to act. Despite this, Putin launched a full-scale, illegal, and unjustified invasion of Ukraine under the false pretense of ethnic solidarity and denazification.

The bottom line is: Putin is a liar and cannot be trusted.

The world has witnessed Putin's indiscriminate bombing of residential areas and civilian infrastructure across Ukraine. Putin's authoritarian brutality has included the horrific bombing and destruction of a maternity hospital in Mariupol, where he murdered women and children. He also ordered the bombing of a community theater where hundreds of innocent civilians were sheltering.

Fears remain that Russian forces, at the sole discretion of Putin, will use chemical weapons against innocent Ukrainians, as they did in Syria in 2015.

In the face of Putin's criminal war, the Ukrainian people and their President, President Zelenskyy, have shown immense courage, resilience, and determination as they defend their country. The world stands united with them.

As a member of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, I believe it is vital that the United States continue to maximize available intelligence-sharing with our Ukrainian and international allies and also maintain robust military and humanitarian assistance.

The United States must also work to declassify intelligence that reveals evidence of Vladimir Putin's malign intentions and actions, including war crimes committed.

Putin is a thug, a dictator, and an authoritarian war criminal whose crimes—past, present, and future—should be known and exposed across the world. Pulling back the veil on his actions will ensure that we hold Putin accountable and prosecute him for the war criminal he is.

America and its people will continue to show solidarity with the Ukrainian people.

CONGRESS MUST ACT ON WILDFIRE RESILIENCY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak on behalf of the people of Colorado who are experiencing historic, destructive, and devastating wildfires. Four of the largest wildfires in our State's history have happened in just the last 18 months.

For my community, we are no longer witnessing wildfire seasons but, instead, wildfire years. Fires are burning in August, December, and March. Our communities are under threat by worsening, more dangerous, unrelenting wildfires 365 days a year.

I would like to explain, Madam Speaker, to the American people what this encroaching threat will mean for families, for firefighters, for communities, and for our neighborhoods.

On December 30, as the Speaker may be aware, a rangeland fire, fueled by hurricane-force winds, ran through suburban neighborhoods in my district of Louisville and Superior, Colorado, forcing over 30,000 people to evacuate and destroying 1,084 homes and businesses in less than 18 hours—1,084 homes and businesses in 18 hours.

Over 1,000 families left with nothing but the clothes on their backs and the items that they carried. Their lives will forever be changed as they begin the long, challenging, complex recovery process.

The Marshall fire, now the most destructive fire in Colorado history, was not the first, and it will not be the last.

The Cameron Peak fire in Larimer County, Colorado, burned over 400,000 acres from August 2020 through December of that year. The East Troublesome

fire in Grand County grew more than 100,000 acres in 1 day. Collectively, those fires have destroyed countless structures and left millions in damages for our communities to take on.

Madam Speaker, these disasters warrant a response from the Federal Government, a bold, decisive response. We have proposed some of the potential solutions.

First, we have to start paying our firefighters a living wage. I was looking at job postings this morning, Madam Speaker, in my district. In Boulder, there are customer service representative positions at copy stores, shops, and retail establishments with a starting pay of \$20 an hour, \$23 an hour. Yet, we have Federal wildland firefighters making today \$19 an hour, \$18 an hour, \$16 an hour as they are literally sacrificing so much and putting their own lives on the line to protect our communities. It is unconscionable, and it should be unacceptable to every Member of this body.

That is why we introduced Tim's Act to honor Tim Hart, a brave smokejumper who tragically lost his life last year working on a wildfire in New Mexico.

Our bill with Representative LIZ CHENEY is the first bipartisan, comprehensive legislation of its kind to significantly raise pay for Federal wildland firefighters and ensure access to mental health services, healthcare, housing, retirement benefits, and so much more.

These firefighters are risking their lives every day, Madam Speaker. They deserve just compensation. We have to change it, and I am committed to doing everything in my power to get this bill to the floor of this House.

We also have to support our communities in recovery. Rebuilding takes time, and it takes a lot of money. It is emotionally exhausting and complex.

Last week, families in my district in Boulder who are in the process of literally rebuilding their homes lost in the Marshall fire were evacuated from their new temporary homes, rental properties in Boulder, as the NCAR fire burned as close as 1,000 yards from homes in the area. Firefighters are literally working as we speak to contain that fire.

My bill, the Wildfire Recovery Act, which recently passed out of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee last year, would help local communities like Boulder, Fort Collins, and communities across my State, from the Western Slope to the Eastern Plains, recover. It would invest money in mitigation, in resiliency.

It is time for us to get this done, Madam Speaker. I am committed to doing everything I can to get those bills and many more to the floor, and we intend to get this done.

RECOGNIZING THE MONTH OF THE MILITARY CHILD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from

Washington (Mrs. RODGERS) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the month of April as the Month of the Military Child.

I have always said that when someone joins the military, it is not just a job; it is a family commitment to our country. This is especially true for the more than 1.6 million children who have a parent on Active Duty serving our Nation, including nearly 2,000 who call Fairchild Air Force Base in eastern Washington home.

Over the next few weeks, I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring the thousands of brave men and women who demonstrate their courage and commitment to freedom, selflessly serving our country around the world. Let us take this time to say thank you to those in uniform keeping us safe and remind them that while they are taking care of us, we are taking care of their children.

To all the children of Active-Duty servicemembers, we salute you. We recognize your commitment to our country. We share in your struggles of not seeing your mom and dad. We support you unconditionally. Just like your parents, you are a hero in your own way, and in April, we celebrate you.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the incredible sacrifices of military children across the country and invite my fellow Americans to help us honor them with unwavering support and appreciation today and every day.

HONORING VIVIAN PIERESCHI

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ) for 5 minutes.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the dedicated public service and congressional career of a phenomenal woman, Vivian Piereschi.

In August 2001, the people of south Florida's 20th Congressional District, which later became the 23rd District that I proudly represent today, received a precious gift in the dedicated service of Vivian.

After more than 20 years, this daughter of Cuban refugees, who emigrated to Florida in search of a better life, ended her career making the lives of so many others better.

Vivian became a trusted adviser, advocate, and community leader.

Through four administrations and two Members of Congress, Vivian navigated the Federal Government, in all the ways it serves the American people, with a nurturing spirit and patient persistence.

When we passed the Affordable Care Act, a jubilant Vivian Piereschi said: "Now, we can help so many more people."

Whether it was passing life-changing legislation, going door-to-door to give

hurricane relief and assistance, providing immigration help, or just hugging the families that lost loved ones in the Surfside condo tragedy, Vivian has always been there for our people.

Vivian sought out a career in public service to be a voice for the voiceless, to speak for those who don't have a seat at the table. Every day of her 20-plus years of service, she has done just that.

I know that Vivian will continue to do this self-sacrificing work as she moves on to serve seniors in our community in her new role.

The constituents of Florida's 23rd Congressional District and the State as a whole benefited from Vivian's dedicated, diligent work ethic and her compassion.

I know that Vivian's husband, Alex, and sons, Eric and Nicholas, are so proud of her and all the work that she has done, and so am I. I thank Alex, Eric, and Nicholas for sacrificing their precious family time with Vivian so she could serve the people of south Florida for all these years.

I will miss my friend, but I know that we will end up spending many more hours of personal time together.

On behalf of my constituents, current and former staff, and all its stakeholders, we proudly thank Vivian and congratulate her as she begins the next chapter of her service.

Te quiero, mi amiga. I love you, my friend.

□ 1100

BIDEN'S ECONOMIC FAILURES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BURCHETT) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BURCHETT. Madam Speaker, the inflation rate in the United States currently stands at 7.9 percent. That is the highest it has been since January 1982.

As prices continue to rise, thanks to the unfavorable financial conditions created by President Biden's agenda, these companies should rebrand themselves to reflect the state of our economy.

Whole Foods Market will need to change its name to Piece of Food Market. Pretty soon, that is all shoppers will be able to afford.

When Americans take their next family vacation, they might need to rent a car from the airport. Hertz Your Wallet has vacationers covered.

Then there are the big box stores, long cherished for bulk purchases at low prices. Those days, of course, are gone in President Biden's economy. Enjoy a trip to Costcoing Up Wholesale or Targetting More Expensive.

When we have an administration that is putting forward \$5.8 trillion—that is trillion with a t—budget requests, that says everything you need to know about their attitude towards inflation.

Madam Speaker, this group is simply out of touch with the financial pain

felt by American families because of rising prices. I hope the next inflation report on April 12 contains some good news from consumers. Of course, if it doesn't, I have no doubt that the Biden administration will deny responsibility and shift blame to Big Oil, big agriculture, or big something. One thing is for sure. President Biden will never blame Big Government for his administration's economic failures.

CELEBRATING FORMER TENNESSEE SUPREME COURT CHIEF JUSTICE GARY WADE

Mr. BURCHETT. Madam Speaker, I rise to celebrate former Tennessee Supreme Court Chief Justice, my good friend, Gary Wade, and recognize his long and distinguished career in Tennessee law.

Born and raised in east Tennessee, Chief Justice Wade made the indisputably wise decision to attend the University of Tennessee, my alma mater, and graduated with his law degree in 1973. I would like to note that I was in the third grade at that time. A couple years later, Chief Justice Wade decided to pursue public service and became the youngest-ever mayor of Sevierville, where he served for five consecutive terms while simultaneously practicing law.

In 1987, Chief Justice Wade joined the Court of Criminal Appeals where he served for 19 years and was presiding judge for 8 of those years. In 2006, he was appointed by then-Governor Phil Bredesen to the Tennessee Supreme Court, and he served as the court's chief justice for 2 years.

Following his retirement from the court in 2015, Chief Justice Wade became vice president and dean of Lincoln Memorial University's Duncan School of Law, who is named after my predecessor. The school achieved full accreditation from the American Bar Association thanks to Chief Justice Wade's leadership. In 2020, he retired from that position and joined the London Amburn law firm in Knoxville.

Outside of his legal activities, Chief Justice Wade leads several charitable initiatives in east Tennessee. He started the Tennessee Judicial Conference Foundation, a program that awards need-based scholarships to students attending any of Tennessee's six law schools. He is also a cofounder of Friends of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, which contributes funds to protect the park, and a cofounder of Leadership Sevier, a leadership training program for young Sevier County residents.

CONGRATULATIONS ON AN IMPRESSIVE CAREER, CHIEF JUSTICE WADE

And on a personal note, I will always remember when Mama and I were going to the hospital when Daddy had just had his stroke. We were in a little bit of a state of panic. He saw us and passed us and called me on my car phone to check on us and check how Daddy was doing. He is a dear friend.

HONORING SPECIALIST 4 VICTOR HODGE

Mr. BURCHETT. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor Specialist 4 Class Victor

Hodge, an American hero who served his country as Tennessee's Second District's March 2022 Veteran of the Month.

Specialist 4 Hodge has battled health issues his entire life, but he never let that break his spirit. One day when he was 17 years old, he was out driving with his mother and saw an Uncle Sam poster on a building in Maryville, Tennessee. He told her to stop the car because he was joining the Army. She told him that they wouldn't take him, but Specialist 4 Hodge got out of the car anyway. And on July 28, 1978, he officially became a member of the United States Army, despite the obstacles created by his health.

He received his initial military training at Fort Bliss in El Paso, Texas, and then was assigned to a Nike Hercules as a missile crewman. Upon completing his training, Specialist 4 Hodge was stationed at Homestead Air Force Base in Florida. His duty location was in the Florida Everglades, and he went on to become the leader of his squad. He served in Florida for a year and a half before health issues forced him to return to Fort Bliss.

Due to his health, Specialist 4 Hodge received a medical discharge from the Army. One of his favorite memories from his service in Florida was when he had the privilege of meeting General Bradley, the first chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Since retiring from the military, Specialist 4 Hodge has been blessed with three children, two stepchildren, and three he helps raise. Specialist 4 Hodge is a man of strong faith and thanks God every day for all the blessings in his life.

Despite persistent health struggles, Specialist 4 Hodge did not let that stop him from serving his country. It is my honor to recognize him as Tennessee's Second District's March 2022 Veteran of the Month.

DON YOUNG REMEMBRANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. O'HALLERAN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. O'HALLERAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of my friend, Congressman Don Young. Don passed away last week while traveling home to Alaska.

At the age of 88, he was still traversing this Nation to serve his constituents. He stood up for the needs, concerns, and families, both here on the House floor, and out in the wildlands of his beloved State.

Don was a fierce fighter for Alaska. But he was also a genuine man who worked on both sides of the aisle with Members, advocates, and people of all ideologies and backgrounds to improve the lives of the families he represented, never letting Washington politics get in his way.

During his decades in Congress, Don advocated for Alaska Native tribes,

rural communities, and the success of all of Alaska—from its economy, to its lands, and the issues everyday families talked about over dinner. Rough around the edges at times, that is the way he wanted to be. That is just who he was. Like the vast and wild State he represented, Don was never one to back down from what he believed. Again and again, he put in the work to get things done.

Beyond his words, his accomplishments, his work, Don was genuine. All you had to do was to sit down with him in his office and understand how he had a story for almost everything, from his time in the Yukon River on tugboats, to hunting, to just enjoying life and his family. He was genuine. He was real. And more than anything else, he was my friend. I will miss him deeply. We always miss good people like that, people that really have an impact on our lives personally and the lives of people that he represented and the lives of his family. He was a good, real person.

Last fall, I shook hands on a friendly wager with Don for Alaska's Katmai National Park's Fat Bear Week. I never had that type of a bet with Don before, and I didn't know much about bears. We agreed with each other that whichever Congressman chose the bear that went further in the annual competition he would win a district product from the other's home district. And when my bear won—well, obviously, I was surprised. Don told me that I would never have a chance of winning at all because I knew nothing about bears, but I got lucky. And he smiled, as only Don could do. Don was true to his word. He brought me back a jar of smoked salmon from Alaska.

Yesterday, I joined Members on both sides of the aisle as we paid our respects to his life and legacy in the Capitol. I could tell a lot of stories about Don, but when I was a freshman here, I went to him—he had this unique ability to work on Native American issues—and I said to him, I have a little bit of a problem here with some issue in trying to find some votes. We sat and talked for a while. He said, give me a few minutes. And the next thing you knew, about 5 minutes later, he came back, and he said, Well, you have got your votes. Let's get this thing passed.

As the dean of the House, Don set an example for all of us to follow: Respecting one another; honoring one another; working with one another. I was honored to work across the aisle from him to uplift the Tribal communities, our rural communities, and often-overlooked States. He was so passionate about rural America. He was so passionate about the quality of life that he had up in Alaska. He went back there each and every time, back and forth because of his love for his State.

Madam Speaker, today, my thoughts are with his wife Anne, his children, and with the State of Alaska, who have lost an advocate and a giant.

PRESIDENT BIDEN'S BUDGET

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROSE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROSE. Madam Speaker, on Monday, President Biden released a budget proposal calling for the highest sustained level of government spending in American history.

Unfortunately, despite record-high inflation caused by his administration's reckless and out-of-control spending, President Biden's budget request fails to fight inflation and leaves our military woefully unprepared if enacted as is. Instead, it uses budget tricks and misguided projections, combined with already-expiring spending programs, to forecast an unrealistic decrease in the deficit, all while raising taxes.

In fact, the White House assumed inflation would only be 2.3 percent for this year when, in reality, the actual inflation rate is running at 7.9 percent. Furthermore, they used an extremely low interest rate forecast, even though the Federal Reserve recently raised interest rates and signaled more rate increases would be on the way. Worst of all, they take credit for the temporary spending programs used to combat the pandemic that are already set to expire and are calling it a spending cut.

The only explanation for such drastic errors and misguided messaging is that the Biden administration intentionally wanted to mislead the American people and save face for a failed first year of one-party Democratic control. It is absurd that President Biden thinks he can pull the wool over the American people's eyes and fool them into thinking he has taken the issues of inflation, the debt, and the deficit seriously.

But we know that is not the case because President Biden and Congressional Democrats spent trillions of tax dollars during the first year of complete Democratic control to enact their ultra-leftwing agenda and satisfy their so-called progressive base, resulting in an increase in inflation every month President Biden has been in office.

Even after a year of record spending on unnecessary social programs and burdensome environmental regulations that terminate American jobs and make us reliant on foreign energy, the President did not learn his lesson. His budget proposal spends billions of dollars on Green New Deal initiatives while doing everything possible to eliminate the American oil and gas industry.

The worst part of President Biden's bloated budget is what it means for America's Armed Services. If we want the future of our military to be as strong as our current military then, at the very least, it would need to be funded at the same level of inflation. Instead, military spending only increases by 4 percent, well below the current level of 7.9 percent and future projections.

□ 1115

Amid an active land war in Europe, President Biden's budget would shrink the Active-Duty Army to just 473,000 troops. That would leave the service at its smallest size since 1940.

Before releasing his budget, Defense Secretary Lloyd Austin told the President that inflation would make it difficult to buy the ships that the Navy needs to continue to develop new weapons and to pay our troops at a fair wage. Apparently, the President didn't listen.

How can we expect to compete with China and other adversaries if we are decreasing the size and strength of our military and are unable to fund the research for new weapons? We simply cannot.

It has become apparent that President Biden's White House has adopted a uniform policy when combating inflation. If you close your eyes, cover your ears, plug your nose, and bite your tongue, inflation ceases to exist. We know that is not the case.

Madam Speaker, I have repeatedly called on the President to unleash America's energy independence, reign in government spending, eliminate the burdensome taxes and regulations on job-creating industries and families, and return to the policies that put America first.

Thankfully, Congress will decide what to spend for the sake of our constituents, for our children, and those that follow after them. Let's hope we can come together and pass a budget that puts the brakes on inflation and prevents our country from driving off a fiscal cliff.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until noon today.

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 16 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. SCANLON) at noon.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

O Lord, our God, blessed is the one who trusts in You, whose confidence is in You. We ask Your blessing then on the people of Ukraine, who hold fast to the hope of Your deliverance.

Grant the Ukrainian spirit of resilience and righteousness success as that of David over Goliath. May their faithfulness be the weapon that confounds the reach of the enemy. May their trust in You assure their survival.

God, be a sign to the world that You are the refuge of the faithful, that their accusers are discredited by their own acts of disgrace.

Intervene in the ongoing hostilities and speak into the peace talks. Put Your divine thumb on the scales that portend a zero-sum game and counter-balance the wickedness of power with the power of virtue and the value of human life.

Defeat division with reconciliation, enmity with mutual concord that all would know of Your protection and would yield to Your purpose.

You have allowed the world to witness these recent troubles, many and bitter. We pray we may soon give testimony to how You restore life again to those whose confidence is in You; that You alone bring accord out of discord to those who trust in You, and hope from despair to those who believe in Your salvation.

It is in Your sovereign name we pray.
Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(a) of House Resolution 188, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. ROSS) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. ROSS led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

NC STATE WOMEN'S BASKETBALL CHAMPIONS

(Ms. ROSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. ROSS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the extraordinary achievements of the NC State women's basketball team, who won their third straight ACC championship this year.

On Monday night, the entire Wolfpack community watched an incredible game as the women played their hearts out against UConn.

Our players fought until the very end, coming back in the second half after trailing by double digits, scoring a 3 pointer that sent them into double overtime.

It was no easy feat, playing UConn in their own territory, and NC State never gave up.

Too often, women athletes don't get the attention they deserve. The team was an example to all female athletes and all boys and girls seeking to play at the collegiate level.

Congratulations to the Wolfpack on a fantastic season.

HONORING IRENE BURNETT

(Mr. POSEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POSEY. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the most competent, respected, and effective advocate for children and families that I have ever known, someone who has made a difference in the lives of countless Space Coast families, Irene Burnett.

When the space center was developed in the early 1960s, there were almost no social services, so Irene was brought in to lead the Human Planning Council.

Irene devoted herself to serving the health, mental health, and social needs of our communities, establishing circles of care, the first dental clinic, and the first legal aid society.

Irene's philosophy was: "We don't work with blind or disabled, we work with people," always stressing the importance of not only helping individuals but families as well.

Irene exemplifies servant heart leadership. Thus, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Irene Burnett's lifetime of service.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF CESAR E. CHAVEZ

(Mr. CÁRDENAS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CÁRDENAS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of labor and civil rights leader, Cesar E. Chavez.

Born in Yuma, Arizona, Cesar worked with his family in the fields of America's southwest.

After serving in the United States Navy, Cesar began organizing for the human dignity and respect of all farmworkers, farmworkers like my father and grandfather, who did backbreaking working in the fields of California.

Cesar's powerful message of hope and opportunity motivated a generation to stand up and demand the respect and dignity their work deserves.

He taught us the importance of non-violent activism to fight for fair wages and fair treatment that helped put the American Dream within reach for hard-working immigrant families, but his legacy extends beyond agriculture.

He spent his life making sure our Nation lived up to its core values of freedom, justice, and equality for all. His timeless vision of hope for a better world continues to inspire us every single day.

Today, on what would have been his 95th birthday, let us reflect on Cesar's

life's work and carry forward the legacy he set forth. "Si, se puede." "Yes, we can."

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RESERVE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, happy 100th anniversary to the Reserve Organization of America, formerly known as the Reserve Officers Association of the United States.

As the only organization solely dedicated to supporting the Reserve components at all ranks of all services, the ROA is a professional association that supports the rights and benefits of its members and their families, promoting national security.

I know firsthand the effectiveness of ROA, having served with Colonel Leonard Metz as Midland's chapter president.

Shortly after World War I, in 1922, General John J. Pershing helped establish the ROA to ensure that America had a strong Reserve force to reinforce peace through strength.

ROA membership is open to all Federally commissioned officers, warrant officers, noncommissioned officers, enlisted, and their families of all services, along with the Public Health Service and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th and the global war on terrorism which comes to America, sadly, from a safe haven in Afghanistan.

Long live Volodymyr Zelenskyy.

CAPPING THE COST OF INSULIN

(Mr. HIGGINS of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Madam Speaker, over 34 million people in the United States have diabetes.

Nearly a quarter require insulin to stay alive, but the cost of insulin is bankrupting American families, and that must change.

According to research conducted by RAND, Americans pay an average of \$99 for a unit of insulin while Canadians spend just \$12.

This study looked at insulin prices in 32 other countries. It found that the cost of insulin was always higher, often 5 and 10 times more expensive for people living in the United States versus that of people living in other countries.

That is why I rise today in support of legislation that would cap the maximum cost of insulin at \$35 a month.

Insulin is necessary and lifesaving. It shouldn't be costing families their life savings.

ADDRESSING THE SUPPLY CHAIN
CRISIS

(Mrs. STEEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. STEEL. Madam Speaker, passing the Don Young Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2022 was an important step in addressing the ongoing economic crisis facing our country.

This legislation includes my bipartisan proposal to establish a task force to address the ongoing port backlog at the Ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles.

These ports move 40 percent of all shipping containers entering the U.S. and are major ports of entry for California's oil supply.

The combination of the ports' backlog, inflation, and the administration's crippling energy policies are making everything unaffordable for Californians, especially gas.

We must address the supply chain crisis, unleash domestic energy production, and stop the reckless government spending driving inflation.

I urge the Senate to pass this bill immediately so we can tackle this crisis and help California families.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL
EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO
SIGNIFICANT MALICIOUS CYBER-
ENABLED ACTIVITIES—MESSAGE
FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 117-
103)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13694 of April 1, 2015, with respect to significant malicious cyber-enabled activities, is to continue in effect beyond April 1, 2022.

Significant malicious cyber-enabled activities originating from, or directed by persons located, in whole or in substantial part, outside the United States continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. Therefore, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared

in Executive Order 13694 with respect to significant malicious cyber-enabled activities.

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, Jr.
THE WHITE HOUSE, March 30, 2022.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL
EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO
SOUTH SUDAN—MESSAGE FROM
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED
STATES (H. DOC. NO. 117-104)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act, (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13664 of April 3, 2014, with respect to South Sudan is to continue in effect beyond April 3, 2022.

The situation in and in relation to South Sudan, which has been marked by activities that threaten the peace, security, or stability of South Sudan and the surrounding region, including widespread violence and atrocities, human rights abuses, recruitment and use of child soldiers, attacks on peacekeepers, and obstruction of humanitarian operations, continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. Therefore, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13664 with respect to South Sudan.

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, Jr.
THE WHITE HOUSE, March 30, 2022.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

□ 1215

STOP SEXUAL ASSAULT AND HAR-
ASSMENT IN TRANSPORTATION
ACT

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5706) to protect transpor-

tation personnel and passengers from sexual assault and harassment, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5706

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Stop Sexual Assault and Harassment in Transportation Act".

SEC. 2. FORMAL SEXUAL ASSAULT AND HARASSMENT POLICIES ON AIR CARRIERS AND FOREIGN AIR CARRIERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 417 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"§ 41727. Formal sexual assault and harassment policies

"(a) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, each air carrier and foreign air carrier transporting passengers for compensation shall issue, in consultation with labor unions representing personnel of the air carrier or foreign air carrier, a formal policy with respect to transportation sexual assault or harassment incidents.

"(b) CONTENTS.—The policy required under subsection (a) shall include—

"(1) a statement indicating that no transportation sexual assault or harassment incident is acceptable under any circumstance;

"(2) procedures that facilitate the reporting of a transportation sexual assault or harassment incident, including—

"(A) appropriate public outreach activities; and

"(B) confidential phone and internet-based opportunities for reporting;

"(3) procedures that personnel should follow upon the reporting of a transportation sexual assault or harassment incident, including actions to protect affected individuals from continued sexual assault or harassment and to notify law enforcement when appropriate;

"(4) procedures that may limit or prohibit, to the extent practicable, future travel with the air carrier or foreign air carrier by any passenger who causes a transportation sexual assault or harassment incident; and

"(5) training that is required for all appropriate personnel with respect to the policy required under subsection (a), including—

"(A) specific training for personnel who may receive reports of transportation sexual assault or harassment incidents; and

"(B) recognizing and responding to potential human trafficking victims, in the same manner as required under section 44734(a)(4).

"(c) PASSENGER INFORMATION.—An air carrier or foreign air carrier described in subsection (a) shall prominently display, on the internet website of the air carrier or foreign air carrier and through the use of appropriate signage, a written statement that—

"(1) advises passengers and personnel that the carrier has adopted a formal policy with respect to transportation sexual assault or harassment incidents;

"(2) informs passengers and personnel of the other major components of the carrier's formal policy, including a statement indicating that no transportation sexual assault or harassment incident is acceptable under any circumstance; and

"(3) informs passengers and personnel of the procedure for reporting a transportation sexual assault or harassment incident.

"(d) STANDARD OF CARE.—Compliance with the requirements of this section, and any policy issued thereunder, shall not determine whether the air carrier or foreign air carrier

described in subsection (a) has acted with any requisite standard of care.

“(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) PERSONNEL.—The term ‘personnel’ means an employee or contractor of an air carrier or foreign air carrier.

“(2) SEXUAL ASSAULT.—The term ‘sexual assault’ means the occurrence of an act that constitutes any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by Federal, tribal, or State law, including when the victim lacks capacity to consent.

“(3) TRANSPORTATION SEXUAL ASSAULT OR HARASSMENT INCIDENT.—The term ‘transportation sexual assault or harassment incident’ means the occurrence, or reasonably suspected occurrence, of an act that—

“(A) constitutes sexual assault or sexual harassment; and

“(B) is committed—

“(i) by a passenger or member of personnel of an air carrier or foreign air carrier against another passenger or member of personnel of an air carrier or foreign air carrier; and

“(ii) within an aircraft or in an area in which passengers are entering or exiting an aircraft.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 417 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“41727. Formal sexual assault and harassment policies.”.

SEC. 3. FORMAL SEXUAL ASSAULT AND HARASSMENT POLICIES FOR CERTAIN MOTOR CARRIERS.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, each covered motor carrier shall issue, in consultation with labor unions representing personnel of the covered motor carrier, a formal policy with respect to transportation sexual assault or harassment incidents.

(b) CONTENTS.—The policy required under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a statement indicating that no transportation sexual assault or harassment incident is acceptable under any circumstance;

(2) procedures that facilitate the reporting of a transportation sexual assault or harassment incident, including—

(A) appropriate public outreach activities; and

(B) confidential phone and internet-based opportunities for reporting;

(3) procedures that personnel should follow upon the reporting of a transportation sexual assault or harassment incident, including actions to protect affected individuals from continued sexual assault or harassment and to notify law enforcement when appropriate;

(4) procedures that may limit, to the extent practicable, future travel with the covered motor carrier by any passenger who causes a transportation sexual assault or harassment incident; and

(5) training that is required for all appropriate personnel with respect to the policy required under subsection (a), including—

(A) specific training for personnel who may receive reports of transportation sexual assault or harassment incidents; and

(B) recognizing and responding to potential human trafficking victims.

(c) PASSENGER INFORMATION.—A covered motor carrier shall prominently display, on the internet website of the covered motor carrier and through the use of appropriate signage, a written statement that—

(1) advises passengers that the covered motor carrier has adopted a formal policy with respect to transportation sexual assault or harassment incidents;

(2) informs passengers and personnel of the other major components of the covered motor carrier's formal policy, including a

statement indicating that no transportation sexual assault or harassment incident is acceptable under any circumstance; and

(3) informs passengers of the procedure for reporting a transportation sexual assault or harassment incident.

(d) STANDARD OF CARE.—Compliance with the requirements of this section, and any policy issued thereunder, shall not determine whether the covered motor carrier has acted with any requisite standard of care.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) PERSONNEL.—The term ‘personnel’ means an employee or contractor of a covered motor carrier.

(2) COVERED MOTOR CARRIER.—The term ‘covered motor carrier’ means a motor carrier of passengers that—

(A) conducts regularly scheduled intercity service; and

(B) is a Class I carrier (as that term is used in section 369.3(a) of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations).

(3) SEXUAL ASSAULT.—The term ‘sexual assault’ means the occurrence of an act that constitutes any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by Federal, tribal, or State law, including when the victim lacks capacity to consent.

(4) TRANSPORTATION SEXUAL ASSAULT OR HARASSMENT INCIDENT.—The term ‘transportation sexual assault or harassment incident’ means the occurrence, or reasonably suspected occurrence, of an act that—

(A) constitutes sexual assault or sexual harassment; and

(B) is committed—

(i) by a passenger or member of personnel of covered motor carrier against another passenger or member of personnel of the covered motor carrier; and

(ii) within a vehicle of the motor carrier or in an area in which passengers are entering or exiting such a vehicle.

SEC. 4. FORMAL SEXUAL ASSAULT AND HARASSMENT POLICIES ON PASSENGER COMMUTER AND INTERCITY RAIL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 241 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 24104. Formal sexual assault and harassment policies

“(a) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, each covered rail entity shall issue, in consultation with labor unions representing personnel with respect to the covered rail entity, a formal policy with respect to transportation sexual assault or harassment incidents.

“(b) CONTENTS.—The policy required under subsection (a) shall include—

“(1) a statement indicating that no transportation sexual assault or harassment incident is acceptable under any circumstance;

“(2) procedures that facilitate the reporting of a transportation sexual assault or harassment incident, including—

“(A) appropriate public outreach activities; and

“(B) confidential phone and internet-based opportunities for reporting;

“(3) procedures that personnel should follow upon the reporting of a transportation sexual assault or harassment incident, including actions to protect affected individuals from continued sexual assault or harassment and to notify law enforcement when appropriate;

“(4) procedures that may limit or prohibit, to the extent practicable, future travel with the covered rail entity by any passenger who causes a transportation sexual assault or harassment incident; and

“(5) training that is required for all appropriate personnel with respect to the policy required under subsection (a), including—

“(A) specific training for personnel who may receive reports of transportation sexual assault or harassment incidents; and

“(B) recognizing and responding to potential human trafficking victims.

“(c) PASSENGER INFORMATION.—A covered rail entity shall prominently display, on the internet website of the entity and through the use of appropriate signage, a written statement that—

“(1) advises passengers and personnel that the covered rail entity has adopted a formal policy with respect to transportation sexual assault or harassment incidents;

“(2) informs passengers and personnel of the other major components of the covered rail entity's formal policy, including a statement indicating that no transportation sexual assault or harassment incident is acceptable under any circumstance; and

“(3) informs passengers and personnel of the procedure for reporting a transportation sexual assault or harassment incident.

“(d) STANDARD OF CARE.—Compliance with the requirements of this section, and any policy issued thereunder, shall not determine whether the covered rail entity has acted with any requisite standard of care.

“(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) COVERED RAIL ENTITY.—The term ‘covered rail entity’ means an entity providing commuter rail passenger transportation or intercity rail passenger transportation.

“(2) PERSONNEL.—The term ‘personnel’ means an employee or contractor of a covered rail entity.

“(3) SEXUAL ASSAULT.—The term ‘sexual assault’ means the occurrence of an act that constitutes any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by Federal, tribal, or State law, including when the victim lacks capacity to consent.

“(4) TRANSPORTATION SEXUAL ASSAULT OR HARASSMENT INCIDENT.—The term ‘transportation sexual assault or harassment incident’ means the occurrence, or reasonably suspected occurrence, of an act that—

“(A) constitutes sexual assault or sexual harassment; and

“(B) is committed—

“(i) by a passenger or member of personnel of covered rail entity against another passenger or member of personnel of the covered rail entity; and

“(ii) within a vehicle of the covered rail entity or in an area in which passengers are entering or exiting such a vehicle.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 241 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“24104. Formal sexual assault and harassment policies.”.

SEC. 5. FORMAL SEXUAL ASSAULT AND HARASSMENT POLICIES ON TRANSIT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 53 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 5341. Formal sexual assault and harassment policies

“(a) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, each covered transit entity shall issue, in consultation with labor unions representing personnel with respect to the covered transit entity, a formal policy with respect to transportation sexual assault or harassment incidents.

“(b) CONTENTS.—The policy required under subsection (a) shall include—

“(1) a statement indicating that no transportation sexual assault or harassment incident is acceptable under any circumstance;

“(2) procedures that facilitate the reporting of a transportation sexual assault or harassment incident, including—

“(A) appropriate public outreach activities; and

“(B) confidential phone and internet-based opportunities for reporting;

“(3) procedures that personnel should follow upon the reporting of a transportation sexual assault or harassment incident, including actions to protect affected individuals from continued sexual assault or harassment and to notify law enforcement when appropriate;

“(4) procedures that may limit, to the extent practicable, future travel with the covered transit entity by any passenger who causes a transportation sexual assault or harassment incident; and

“(5) training that is required for all appropriate personnel with respect to the policy required under subsection (a), including—

“(A) specific training for personnel who may receive reports of transportation sexual assault or harassment incidents; and

“(B) recognizing and responding to potential human trafficking victims.

“(c) PASSENGER INFORMATION.—A covered transit entity shall prominently display, on the internet website of the entity and through the use of appropriate signage, a written statement that—

“(1) advises passengers and personnel that the covered transit entity has adopted a formal policy with respect to transportation sexual assault or harassment incidents;

“(2) informs passengers and personnel of the other major components of the covered transit entity's formal policy, including a statement indicating that no transportation sexual assault or harassment incident is acceptable under any circumstance; and

“(3) informs passengers and personnel of the procedure for reporting a transportation sexual assault or harassment incident.

“(d) STANDARD OF CARE.—Compliance with the requirements of this section, and any policy issued thereunder, shall not determine whether the covered transit entity has acted with any requisite standard of care.

“(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) COVERED TRANSIT ENTITY.—The term ‘covered transit entity’ means a State or local governmental entity, private nonprofit organization, or Tribe that—

“(A) operates a public transportation service; and

“(B) is a recipient or subrecipient of funds under this chapter.

“(2) PERSONNEL.—The term ‘personnel’ means an employee or contractor of a covered transit entity.

“(3) SEXUAL ASSAULT.—The term ‘sexual assault’ means the occurrence of an act that constitutes any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by Federal, tribal, or State law, including when the victim lacks capacity to consent.

“(4) TRANSPORTATION SEXUAL ASSAULT OR HARASSMENT INCIDENT.—The term ‘transportation sexual assault or harassment incident’ means the occurrence, or reasonably suspected occurrence, of an act that—

“(A) constitutes sexual assault or sexual harassment; and

“(B) is committed—

“(i) by a passenger or member of personnel of covered transit entity against another passenger or member of personnel of the covered transit entity; and

“(ii) within a vehicle of the covered transit entity or in an area in which passengers are entering or exiting such a vehicle.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 53 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“5341. Formal sexual assault and harassment policies.”.

SEC. 6. FORMAL SEXUAL ASSAULT AND HARASSMENT POLICIES FOR PASSENGER VESSELS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3507(d) of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4), by striking “and” after the semicolon at the end;

(2) in paragraph (5), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(6)(A) issue a formal policy with respect to sexual assault or harassment incidents that includes—

“(i) a statement indicating that no sexual assault or harassment incident is acceptable under any circumstance;

“(ii) procedures that facilitate the reporting of a sexual assault or harassment incident, including—

“(I) appropriate public outreach activities; and

“(II) confidential phone and internet-based opportunities for reporting;

“(iii) procedures that personnel should follow upon the reporting of a sexual assault or harassment incident, including actions to protect affected individuals from continued sexual assault or harassment and how to provide the information and access required under paragraph (5);

“(iv) procedures that may limit or prohibit, to the extent practicable, future travel on the vessel by any passenger who causes a transportation sexual assault or harassment incident; and

“(v) training that is required for all appropriate personnel with respect to the policy required under this paragraph, including—

“(I) specific training for personnel who may receive reports of sexual assault or harassment incidents; and

“(II) recognizing and responding to potential human trafficking victims; and

“(B) prominently display on the internet website of the vessel owner and, through the use of appropriate signage on each vessel, a written statement that—

“(i) advises passengers and crew members that the vessel owner has adopted a formal policy with respect to sexual assault or harassment incidents;

“(ii) informs passengers and personnel of the other major components of the vessel owner's formal policy, including a statement indicating that no transportation sexual assault or harassment incident is acceptable under any circumstance; and

“(iii) informs passengers and crew members of the procedure for reporting a sexual assault or harassment incident; and

“(7) have a formal policy in effect with respect to sexual assault or harassment incidents.”.

(b) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Section 3507(g)(3)(A)(i) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by inserting “including any incident reported under the procedures established under subsection (d)(6)(A) that constitutes a violation of such sections of title 18,” after “title 18 applies.”.

(c) STANDARD OF CARE.—Compliance with the requirements of the amendments made by this section, and any policy issued thereunder, shall not determine whether the applicable owner of a vessel covered by such amendments has acted with any requisite standard of care.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—Section 3507(l) of title 46, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(1) DEFINITIONS.—

“(1) OWNER.—In this section and section 3508, the term ‘owner’ means the owner, charterer, managing operator, master, or other individual in charge of a vessel.

“(2) SEXUAL ASSAULT.—The term ‘sexual assault’ means the occurrence of an act that constitutes any nonconsensual sexual act

proscribed by Federal, tribal, or State law, including when the victim lacks capacity to consent.

“(3) SEXUAL ASSAULT OR HARASSMENT INCIDENT.—The term ‘sexual assault or harassment incident’ means the occurrence, or reasonably suspected occurrence, of an act that—

“(A) constitutes sexual assault or sexual harassment; and

“(B) is committed—

“(i) by a passenger of a vessel to which this section applies or a member of the crew of such a vessel against another passenger of such vessel or a member of the crew of such a vessel; and

“(ii) within—

“(I) such a vessel; or

“(II) an area in which passengers are entering or exiting such a vessel.”.

(e) IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the owner of a vessel to which section 3507 of title 46, United States Code, applies shall issue the formal policy with respect to sexual assault or harassment incidents required by the amendments made by this section.

SEC. 7. CIVIL PENALTIES FOR INTERFERENCE WITH CERTAIN TRANSPORTATION PERSONNEL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 805 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 80505. Interference with certain transportation personnel

“(a) GENERAL RULE.—An individual who physically or sexually assaults or threatens to physically or sexually assault an employee engaged in the transportation of passengers on behalf of a covered entity, or takes any action that poses an imminent threat to the safety of a vehicle of a covered entity that is transporting passengers, including rolling stock, motorcoaches, and ferries, is liable to the United States Government for a civil penalty of—

“(1) for calendar years 2021 through 2025, not more than \$35,000;

“(2) for calendar years 2026 through 2030, not more than \$40,000; and

“(3) for calendar year 2031 and thereafter, not more than \$45,000.

“(b) COMPROMISE AND SETOFF.—

“(1) COMPROMISE.—The Secretary of Transportation may compromise the amount of a civil penalty imposed under this section.

“(2) SETOFF.—The United States Government may deduct the amount of a civil penalty imposed or compromised under this section from amounts the Government owes the person liable for the penalty.

“(c) COVERED ENTITY DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘covered entity’ means an entity that is 1 of the following:

“(1) A recipient of Federal funds under chapter 53 of this title.

“(2) A motor carrier of passengers that—

“(A) conducts regularly scheduled intercity service; and

“(B) is a Class I carrier (as that term is used in section 369.3(a) of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations).

“(3) An entity providing commuter rail passenger transportation or intercity rail passenger transportation (as those terms are defined in section 24102 of this title).

“(4) The owner of a vessel for which section 3507 of title 46 applies.

“(5) A transportation network company.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 805 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 80504 the following:

“80505. Interference with certain transportation personnel.”.

(c) GRADUATED FINES FOR INTERFERENCE WITH CABIN OR FLIGHT CREW.—Section

46318(a) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “penalty of not more than \$35,000.” and inserting the following: “penalty of—

“(1) for calendar years 2021 through 2025, not more than \$35,000;

“(2) for calendar years 2026 through 2030, not more than \$40,000; and

“(3) for calendar year 2031 and thereafter, not more than \$45,000.”.

SEC. 8. FORMAL SEXUAL ASSAULT AND HARASSMENT POLICIES FOR TRANSPORTATION NETWORK COMPANIES AND FOR-HIRE VEHICLE COMPANIES.

(a) **REQUIREMENT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, each transportation network company and for-hire vehicle company shall issue, in consultation with labor unions representing TNC drivers of each such transportation network company or FVC drivers of each for-hire vehicle company, if applicable, a formal policy with respect to transportation sexual assault or harassment incidents.

(b) **CONTENTS.**—The policy required under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a statement indicating that no transportation sexual assault or harassment incident is acceptable under any circumstance;

(2) procedures that facilitate the reporting of a transportation sexual assault or harassment incident, including—

(A) appropriate public outreach activities;

(B) confidential phone and internet-based opportunities for reporting; and

(C) TNC personnel or FVC personnel trained to receive reports;

(3) procedures that TNC personnel or FVC personnel should follow upon the reporting of a transportation sexual assault or harassment incident, including actions to protect affected individuals from continued sexual assault or harassment and to notify law enforcement when appropriate;

(4) procedures that may limit or prohibit, to the extent practicable, future use of the transportation network company platform by any passenger or TNC driver, or future use of the for-hire vehicle company service by any passenger or FVC driver, who causes a transportation sexual assault or harassment incident; and

(5) training that is required for all appropriate personnel with respect to the policy required under subsection (a), including—

(A) specific training for such personnel who may receive reports of transportation sexual assault or harassment incidents; and

(B) recognizing and responding to potential human trafficking victims.

(c) **PASSENGER INFORMATION.**—A transportation network company or for-hire vehicle company shall prominently display, on the internet website of the company and through the use of appropriate signage, a written statement that—

(1) advises passengers that the transportation network company or for-hire vehicle company has adopted a formal policy with respect to transportation sexual assault or harassment incidents;

(2) informs passengers, TNC drivers, TNC personnel, FVC drivers, and FVC personnel of the other major components of the transportation network company’s formal policy or the for-hire vehicle company’s formal policy, including a statement indicating that no transportation sexual assault or harassment incident is acceptable under any circumstance; and

(3) informs passengers of the procedure for reporting a transportation sexual assault or harassment incident.

(d) **STANDARD OF CARE.**—Compliance with the requirements of this section, and any policy issued thereunder, shall not determine whether the transportation network company or for-hire vehicle company has acted with any requisite standard of care.

SEC. 9. DATA COLLECTION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Transportation shall establish a program to annually collect and maintain data from each covered entity, or, as appropriate, a State or local entity that provides authorized transportation service, on—

(1) the number of transportation sexual assault or harassment incidents reported to the covered entity or State or local entity that provides authorized transportation service, including—

(A) the number of incidents committed against passengers; and

(B) the number of incidents committed against personnel or, in the case of a transportation network company or for-hire vehicle company, a TNC driver or a FVC driver, respectively;

(2) the number of transportation sexual assault or harassment incidents reported to law enforcement by personnel of the covered entity or State or local entity that provides authorized transportation services; and

(3) any transportation sexual assault or harassment incidents compiled and maintained under section 3507(g)(4)(A)(i) of title 46, United States Code.

(b) **DATA AVAILABILITY.**—Subject to subsection (c), the Secretary shall make available to the public on the primary internet website of the Department of Transportation the data collected and maintained under subsection (a).

(c) **DATA PROTECTION.**—Data made available under subsection (b) shall be made available in a manner that—

(1) protects the privacy and confidentiality of individuals involved in a transportation sexual assault or harassment incident;

(2) precludes the connection of the data to any individual covered entity or a State or local entity that provides authorized transportation service; and

(3) is organized by mode of transportation.

(d) **PAPERWORK REDUCTION.**—Subchapter I of chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, does not apply to this Act.

SEC. 10. CRIMINAL REPORTING PROCESS.

The Attorney General, in coordination with the Secretary of Transportation, shall expand the process required to be established under section 339B of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-254) to provide for a streamlined process for any individuals involved in alleged transportation sexual assault or harassment incidents that constitute a violation of law to report those allegations to law enforcement in a manner that protects the privacy and confidentiality of individuals involved in such allegations and through the same primary internet websites as provided under subsection (b) of such section, as determined appropriate by the Attorney General.

SEC. 11. INSPECTOR GENERAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.

Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 2 years thereafter, the inspector general of the Department of Transportation shall assess compliance with the provisions of this Act and the amendments made by this Act, including the accuracy of the reporting of transportation sexual assault or harassment incidents by covered entities.

SEC. 12. DEFINITION OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Transportation shall develop, and publish in the Federal Register, a definition of sexual harassment for purposes of the implementation of this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

(b) **CONSULTATION.**—In developing the definition under subsection (a), the Secretary shall consult with, and consider input from—

(1) labor unions representing transportation workers employed by covered entities; and

(2) national organizations that specialize in providing services to sexual assault victims.

SEC. 13. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **COVERED ENTITY.**—The term “covered entity” means an entity that is one of the following:

(A) An air carrier (as that term is defined in section 40102 of title 49, United States Code) that transports passengers for compensation.

(B) A foreign air carrier (as that term is defined in section 40102 of title 49, United States Code) that transports passengers for compensation.

(C) A State or local governmental entity, private nonprofit organization, or Tribe that—

(i) operates a public transportation service; and

(ii) is a recipient or subrecipient of funds under chapter 53 of title 49, United States Code.

(D) A motor carrier of passengers that—

(i) conducts regularly scheduled intercity service; and

(ii) is a Class I carrier (as that term is used in section 369.3(a) of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations).

(E) An entity providing commuter rail passenger transportation or intercity rail passenger transportation (as those terms are defined in section 24102 of title 49, United States Code).

(F) The owner of a vessel for which section 3507 of title 46, United States Code, applies.

(G) A transportation network company.

(H) A for-hire vehicle company.

(2) **FOR-HIRE VEHICLE COMPANY.**—The term “for-hire vehicle company” means an entity that—

(A) provides passenger transportation in a motor vehicle in exchange for compensation; and

(B) is authorized by a State or local government entity as a taxicab service, limousine service, livery service, black car service, sedan service, chauffeur service, or any other similar category of for-hire transportation service.

(3) **FVC DRIVER.**—The term “FVC driver” means an individual who is employed, contracted by, or otherwise affiliated with a for-hire vehicle company to provide transportation services to the public.

(4) **FVC PERSONNEL.**—The term “FVC personnel” means an employee or contractor of a covered for-hire vehicle company, other than a FVC driver.

(5) **SEXUAL ASSAULT.**—The term “sexual assault” means the occurrence of an act that constitutes any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by Federal, tribal, or State law, including when the victim lacks capacity to consent.

(6) **TNC DRIVER.**—The term “TNC driver” means an individual who is employed, contracted by, or otherwise affiliated with a transportation network company to provide transportation services (also known as ride-sharing) to the public.

(7) **TNC PERSONNEL.**—The term “TNC personnel” means an employee or contractor of a covered transportation network company, other than a TNC driver.

(8) **TRANSPORTATION NETWORK COMPANY.**—The term “transportation network company” —

(A) means a corporation, partnership, sole proprietorship, or other entity, that uses a digital network to connect riders to drivers affiliated with the entity in order for the driver to transport the rider using a vehicle

owned, leased, or otherwise authorized for use by the driver to a point chosen by the rider; and

(B) does not include a shared-expense carpool or vanpool arrangement that is not intended to generate profit for the driver.

(9) **TRANSPORTATION SEXUAL ASSAULT OR HARASSMENT INCIDENT.**—The term “transportation sexual assault or harassment incident” means the occurrence, or reasonably suspected occurrence, of an act that—

(A) constitutes sexual assault or sexual harassment; and

(B) is committed—

(i) by a passenger, personnel, TNC driver, or FVC driver of a covered entity, against a passenger, personnel, TNC driver, or FVC driver of the covered entity; and

(ii) within—

(I) a vehicle of the covered entity that is transporting passengers, including aircraft, rolling stock, motorcoaches, and ferries; or

(II) an area in which passengers are entering or exiting such a vehicle.

SEC. 14. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WEBSTER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 5706.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5706, the Stop Sexual Assault and Harassment in Transportation Act. The number one goal in the transportation of people, whether it is across town or across an ocean, must be safety. No matter how much progress we have made in increasing the safety of our transportation system, we must always strive to do better.

But as we have seen over the course of the last several years, much more work remains to be done. And unfortunately, the pandemic has only served to exacerbate the problem. For instance, there were more than 5,700 reports of air rage incidents on U.S. airlines in 2021 compared to a typical year of 100 to 150 cases. Many of these incidents included sexual assault and harassment.

In fact, last August, a passenger was arrested for punching a Frontier Airlines flight attendant and groping two others on a flight from Philadelphia to

Miami. On another flight from New York to San Francisco last year, a plane was diverted when a passenger engaged in erratic behavior, including sexually harassing another passenger. The risk of an unwelcome and even threatening environment has never been more real for both passengers and transportation workers alike.

This risk existed long before the pandemic. According to a 2018 study, 68 percent of flight attendants on U.S. airlines say they experienced sexual harassment, and 18 percent experienced some type of physical sexual abuse from passengers during their careers; 68 percent sexual harassment, 18 percent physical sexual abuse.

Moreover, this type of misconduct is not just limited to aviation. For example, sexual assault is by far the most frequently reported crime on cruise ships, with 101 incidents reported in 2019, the last full year before the pandemic shut down much of the industry's operations. While we don't have a comprehensive set of data for public transit, a March 2020 survey of students at San Jose State University found that 63 percent of respondents had experienced some form of harassment while using transit.

In recent years, there may be no other industry this issue has plagued more than transportation network companies. In 2019, Uber released its first-ever report documenting sexual assaults among users of its ride sharing app. The company documented over 6,000 reports of sexual assault incidents in a 2-year span. That is an average of almost 10 sexual assaults in an Uber per day. Just last October, Lyft released its first-ever report documenting 4,158 sexual assault incidents over a span of 3 years. These results highlight the need for the Federal Government to do much more to root out the scourge of sexual assault in our transportation system.

But we can't effectively respond to these incidents until we fully understand the scope of the problem. Unfortunately, there is no Federal clearinghouse for transportation-related sexual assault and harassment incidents. The data that the Department of Justice and the Department of Transportation collect on sexual assault and harassment in transportation are largely of incidents that were directly reported to them, not from transportation providers. This information gap leaves lawmakers, policymakers, and transportation providers themselves unaware of areas where laws and policies should be improved.

That is why the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure passed my bill, H.R. 5706, the Stop Sexual Assault and Harassment in Transportation Act. This bill will require transportation providers to establish formal policies addressing sexual assault and harassment; direct employees to receive specific training for not just how to handle sexual assault or harassment incidents, but also how to recognize and re-

spond to potential human trafficking activities; and direct the Department of Transportation to establish the first-ever Federal clearinghouse for transportation-related sexual assaults and harassment data to allow us and the traveling public to fully understand the scope of this problem.

We can no longer allow sexual violence and abuse to persist on our roads, our waters, or in our skies. We must ensure our transportation system is safe for those who work in it and those who wish to use it. This bill, which will allow us to finally track, respond to, and ultimately prevent sexual assault and harassment within all areas of our transportation system, brings us one step closer to attaining that goal.

I want to acknowledge and express my appreciation for the many supporters of this bill. In particular, the bill has been strongly endorsed by the Air Line Pilots Association, American Association for Justice, Association of Flight Attendants, Association of Professional Flight Attendants, National Center on Sexual Exploitation, Rights4Girls, Survivors for Solutions, Transportation Communications Union, Transportation Trades Department, AFL-CIO, and Transport Workers Union of America. I would also like to thank my Republican colleagues for their help in strengthening this bill by expanding its requirements to State-regulated for-profit vehicles.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, March 18, 2022.

Hon. PETER A. DEFAZIO,
Chairman, Committee on Transportation and
Infrastructure, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN DEFAZIO: This letter is to advise you that the Committee on the Judiciary has now had an opportunity to review the provisions in H.R. 5706, the “Stop Sexual Assault and Harassment in Transportation Act,” that fall within our Rule X jurisdiction. I appreciate your consulting with us on those provisions. The Judiciary Committee has no objection to your including them in the bill for consideration on the House floor, and to expedite that consideration is willing to forgo action on H.R. 5706, with the understanding that we do not thereby waive any future jurisdictional claim over those provisions or their subject matters.

In the event a House-Senate conference on this or similar legislation is convened, the Judiciary Committee reserves the right to request an appropriate number of conferees to address any concerns with these or similar provisions that may arise in conference.

Please place this letter into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our committees.

Sincerely,

JERROLD NADLER,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND
INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSE OF REP-
RESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, March 21, 2022.

Hon. JERROLD NADLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN NADLER: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 5706, the Stop Sexual Assault and Harassment in Transportation Act. I appreciate your willingness to review the legislation.

I acknowledge that by foregoing formal consideration on H.R. 5706, the Committee on the Judiciary does not waive any future jurisdictional claims to provisions in this or similar legislation, and that your Committee will be consulted and involved on any matters in your Committee's jurisdiction should this legislation move forward. In addition, should a conference on the bill be necessary, I would support your effort to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving provisions within this legislation on which the Committee on the Judiciary has a valid jurisdictional claim.

I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation, and I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of H.R. 5706.

Sincerely,

PETER A. DEFAZIO,
Chair.

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of the goal of H.R. 5706 to prevent incidents of sexual assault and harassment in transportation. Passengers should feel safe when they are traveling, and transportation workers should feel safe in their workplace.

No one condones sexual misconduct. That is why the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee and Congress took such a strong bipartisan stance against this type of behavior in air transportation in the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018.

Last Congress, this legislation passed the House by voice vote, after Chairman DEFAZIO worked with the other side of the aisle to address technical concerns with the bill to avoid unintended implementation issues.

Again, I want to thank Chairman DEFAZIO for working with us on this bill. I urge support of this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I have no additional speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Madam Speaker, in closing, we want to help ensure that sexual misconduct in transportation is eliminated, and this bill is a step in the right direction. I urge support of this legislation and yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, as I said earlier, I urge my colleagues to support this bill. Hopefully, we can move it out of the House unanimously and get the Senate to act in the near future. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFA-

ZIO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5706.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

WILLIAM T. COLEMAN, JR. AND NORMAN Y. MINETA DEPART- MENT OF TRANSPORTATION HEADQUARTERS ACT

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 400) to designate the headquarters building of the Department of Transportation located at 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE, in Washington, DC, as the "William T. Coleman, Jr. and Norman Y. Mineta Federal Building", as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 400

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "William T. Coleman, Jr. and Norman Y. Mineta Department of Transportation Headquarters Act".

SEC. 2. DESIGNATION.

The headquarters building of the Department of Transportation located at 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE, in Washington, DC, shall be known and designated as the "William T. Coleman, Jr. and Norman Y. Mineta Federal Building".

SEC. 3. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the building referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "William T. Coleman, Jr. and Norman Y. Mineta Federal Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WEBSTER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 400, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 400, as amended, a bill to name the headquarters building of the Department of Transportation located at 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE, in Wash-

ington, D.C. as the William T. Coleman, Jr. and Norman Y. Mineta Federal Building.

The text we are considering today represents an agreement reached with the Senate and reconciles the differences between S. 400 and my bill, H.R. 4679, which passed the House last November. This compromise language pays tribute to two American patriots, William T. Coleman, Jr. and Norman Yishio Mineta.

William T. Coleman, Jr. led a life of extraordinary achievement. He attended a segregated elementary school, graduated summa cum laude from the University of Pennsylvania, and was accepted into Harvard School of Law. He left in 1943 to enlist in the Army Air Forces, trained with the Tuskegee Airmen, after which he returned to Harvard Law School and graduated first in his class.

He was the first African-American clerk on the Supreme Court. He also worked with Thurgood Marshall on the legal team preparing the briefs in *Brown v. Board of Education*, served as president and chairman of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, and argued 19 cases before the Supreme Court. Mr. Coleman was the second African American to serve in a White House Cabinet, after being appointed Transportation Secretary by President Gerald R. Ford in March 1975.

Norman Y. Mineta also has an extraordinary life story. He, along with his family, suffered the grave injustice of being forcibly relocated and interned during World War II, but he was not bitter toward his government. Instead, he spent his career serving his country by participating in and improving government.

For almost 30 years, Norm represented San Jose, California, on the city council, then as mayor, and from 1975 to 1995 as a Member of Congress. He served on the Committee on Public Works and Transportation during his entire time in Congress. He chaired the Subcommittee on Aviation, the Subcommittee on Surface Transportation, and he chaired the full committee for one full term.

Norm's skills and accomplishments were widely recognized. He was President Bill Clinton's Secretary of Commerce and President George W. Bush's Secretary of Transportation, where he was the longest-serving Secretary of Transportation in U.S. history.

Following the terrorist acts of September 11, 2001, Secretary Mineta guided the creation of the Transportation Security Administration, an agency with more than 65,000 employees, the largest mobilization of a new Federal agency since World War II.

For their contributions to this institution, to our government, and to the field of transportation, Secretary William T. Coleman, Jr. and Secretary Mineta deserve this recognition. I strongly support this legislation and urge my colleagues to join me.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, S. 400, as amended, designates the United States Department of Transportation headquarters as the William T. Coleman, Jr. and Norman Y. Mineta Federal Building.

William Coleman had a long history of public service, including serving as the fourth Secretary of Transportation, as a civil rights leader and, early in his career, by serving the Nation during World War II.

Norman Mineta served as chair and ranking member of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation. He was later appointed as the 14th Secretary of Transportation under President George W. Bush and is the longest-serving Secretary of Transportation to date.

I think it is fitting to recognize the work and commitment of both Secretaries by naming the DOT headquarters after them. I urge support of the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

In closing, I am proud to be a cosponsor of S. 400. This bill appropriately recognizes both Norm Mineta and William Coleman for their service to our country and the United States Department of Transportation.

I urge Members to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to close.

I have already spoken strongly for this bill, for the Department of Transportation building to be named in honor of William T. Coleman and Norm Mineta.

I just want to add a personal note. I served with Norm Mineta for 8 years, and he was a great chairman and mentor. Between him and Jim Oberstar, I owe them a lot for my success in Congress and for the leadership in this committee, so I am really pleased that we can do this today. I would expect it will pass the House unanimously, but there are inane people on the other side of the aisle who insist on voting on everything for no apparent reason, so I expect we will end up with a recorded vote, but I expect that will be unanimous.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 400, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

□ 1230

SAFEGUARDING TOMORROW THROUGH ONGOING RISK MITIGATION TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5673) to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to make technical corrections to the hazard mitigation revolving loan fund program, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5673

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Safeguarding Tomorrow through Ongoing Risk Mitigation Technical Corrections Act".

SEC. 2. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO HAZARD MITIGATION REVOLVING LOAN FUND PROGRAM.

Section 205 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5135) is amended—

- (1) in subsection (d)—
 - (A) in paragraph (2)—
 - (i) by striking subparagraph (C);
 - (ii) at the end of subparagraph (A), by adding "and"; and
 - (iii) at the end of subparagraph (B), by striking "and" and inserting a period;
 - (B) in paragraph (3)(D), by striking "local governments, insular areas, and Indian tribal governments" and inserting "local governments and Tribal governments"; and
- (C) by striking paragraph (4);
- (2) in subsection (f)—
 - (A) in paragraph (4)—
 - (i) by striking subparagraph (B); and
 - (ii) by redesignating subparagraphs (C) through (D) as subparagraphs (B) through (E), respectively; and
 - (B) in paragraph (5)—
 - (i) in the paragraph heading, by striking "ESTABLISHING" and inserting "IMPLEMENTING";
 - (ii) by striking "establish" and inserting "implement";
 - (iii) by inserting "2" after "latest"; and
 - (iv) by inserting "including any amendments made by State, local, Tribal, or territorial governments to such codes, specifications, and standards," after "standards"; and
 - (3) in subsection (m)—
 - (A) by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

"(3) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term 'eligible entity' means a State or an Indian tribal government that has received a major disaster declaration pursuant to section 401.";
 - (B) by striking paragraphs (5) and (10);
 - (C) by redesignating paragraphs (6) through (9) as paragraphs (5) through (8), respectively; and
 - (D) by redesignating paragraph (11) as paragraph (9).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Ms. WILLIAMS) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WEBSTER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 5673.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5673. This bill will make technical corrections to the STORM Act, which was enacted in the 116th Congress.

The STORM Act is bipartisan and bicameral legislation that created a hazard mitigation revolving loan fund that helped States and Tribal governments finance mitigation projects. This bill corrects clerical errors in the enacted language of the STORM Act.

I urge my colleagues on both sides to join with me and support this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to be a cosponsor of H.R. 5673, the Safeguarding Tomorrow through Ongoing Risk Mitigation—STORM—Technical Corrections Act, which makes necessary corrections to the STORM Act passed late last Congress.

This bill recognizes and implements the latest two installments of the building code and makes additional corrections, including those related to definitions for insular areas, to the mitigation revolving loan fund created in the STORM Act last Congress to ensure parity.

This language reflects previously agreed-upon bipartisan language in the 116th House version of the STORM Act.

I thank Chair TITUS for her work and leadership on this bill, and I appreciate the bipartisanship found in this legislation.

I urge support of this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, I urge that these corrections be added to the law and previously agreed-to corrections to the STORM Act as passed last Congress.

Madam Speaker, I urge support of this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Ms. WILLIAMS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5673.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

FEMA CASEWORKER ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5343) to direct the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to submit a report to Congress on case management personnel turnover, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5343

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "FEMA Caseworker Accountability Act".

SEC. 2. REPORT ON STAFF TURNOVER.

Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report containing—

(1) the turnover rate for case management personnel of the Federal Emergency Management Agency;

(2) the average and median length of employment for the personnel described in paragraph (1);

(3) the steps that the Agency is taking, or plans to take, to lower the rate of turnover for the personnel described in paragraph (1);

(4) the number of personnel of the Agency that is detailed to work disaster recovery and then return to such personnel's full time assignment after a disaster, disaggregated by full-time, part-time, temporary, and contract personnel; and

(5) the average time and median length of the rotations of personnel described in paragraph (4) and how often rotations and reassignment of personnel occur for each disaster recovery position and function, disaggregated by full-time, part-time, temporary, and contract personnel.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. WILLIAMS) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WEBSTER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 5343, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5343. This bill addresses the high rate of turnover for disaster case management personnel at FEMA.

FEMA's case management personnel are critical to the disaster recovery process. They help survivors access basic needs such as housing, childcare, and transportation assistance.

This legislation requires FEMA to provide a report to Congress with data on case management personnel turnover and any Agency plans to reduce turnover.

I urge my colleagues on both sides to join with me and support this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 5343, the FEMA Caseworker Accountability Act, requires the Federal Emergency Management Agency to examine their case management turnover rates and the average length of employment for employees detailed to disaster response cases.

The goal of H.R. 5343 is to reduce the turnover rates for FEMA employees who have been detailed to disaster recovery.

Consistent turnover only hurts disaster victims as it can prolong the recovery process, especially for small rural communities.

Madam Speaker, I urge support of this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. RICE).

Mr. RICE of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, H.R. 5343, the FEMA Caseworker Accountability Act.

South Carolina's Seventh District is still recuperating from disaster after disaster. We experienced four flooding events in 8 years.

Over the years, I have learned some tough lessons. We have continuously heard and seen how case management staff turnover rates at FEMA have extended the process for our communities to receive the assistance they need after a disaster.

Sometimes it takes 4 or 5 years for FEMA to get people back in their homes, and it is far too long because, unfortunately, the people who are disproportionately affected by these disasters are people of low income and minorities. They lose everything that they had, what little they had, and they can't wait for 5 years for the government to respond.

I have heard complaints from disaster victims to local officials about the lack of coordination due to the high turnover rates at FEMA. This disorganization causes significant delays in processing claims and reimbursement of essential funds.

This bill will increase the transparency at FEMA following a disaster by requiring a report on their employees' turnover rate. It also requires a report to include the average length of employment for staff who are assigned to work on disaster recoveries.

FEMA must be held accountable to our communities and our taxpayers who rely on them following a disaster.

I thank Representative MACE and Resident Commissioner Gonzalez-Colon for their support on this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this bill.

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, this bill will assist FEMA by providing data to reduce turnover and provide more consistency for communities recovering from disasters.

Madam Speaker, I support this legislation, and I urge others to do the same.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. WILLIAMS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5343, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

CARE IS AN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY ACT

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5547) to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 to require eligible recipients of certain grants to develop a comprehensive economic development strategy that directly or indirectly increases the accessibility of affordable, quality care-based services, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5547

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Care is an Economic Development Strategy Act" or the "CEDS Act".

SEC. 2. COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Section 302(a)(3)(A) of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3162(a)(3)(A)) is amended—

(1) by striking “and” before “balances resources”; and

(2) by inserting “, and directly or indirectly increases the accessibility of affordable, quality care-based services, including child care, early childhood education, disability and long-term care, and elder care” after “sound management of development”.

(b) *GUIDANCE.*—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce shall issue guidance on implementing the amendments made by subsection (a), to include how to increase access to the affordable, quality care-based services described in section 302(a)(3)(A) of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3162(a)(3)(A)) in a comprehensive economic development strategy developed under section 302 of such Act.

(2) *EXISTING COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES.*—In issuing the guidance under paragraph (1), with respect to a grant recipient whose comprehensive economic development strategy has been approved under section 302 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3162) before the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall ensure that such grant recipient is only required to update such comprehensive economic development strategy to comply with the amendments made by this Act when a regularly scheduled update to such comprehensive economic development strategy is required.

SEC. 3. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION CARES ACT FUNDING.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Not more than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the inspector general of the Department of Commerce shall submit to Congress a report on the activities and outcomes of economic adjustment assistance funding provided by the CARES Act (Public Law 116–136).

(b) *CONTENTS.*—The report required under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) each recipient that received economic adjustment assistance funding from such Act; and

(2) the corresponding project that received economic adjustment assistance funding from the CARES Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. WILLIAMS) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WEBSTER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 5547, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support the Care is an Economic Development Strategy Act.

I would like to start by honoring my coauthor of this bill, who recently passed away unexpectedly, Congressman Don Young, the longest-serving Member of this body, the dean of the

House. As my partner on this bill, I got to see his dedication to serving the people up close.

Even though he is no longer with us in this Chamber, I know that Congressman Young would be proud that the full House is considering the bill we worked so hard on together to help our kids and our communities.

We authored this legislation with a simple idea in mind: Investing in care will help get people back to work, create good-paying jobs, and create a stronger economy for everyone.

I know this firsthand as the working mom of my 6-year-old son, my Carter Cakes. My ability to be standing before you today is dependent on making sure that my Carter Cakes is safe and cared for. Let me tell you all, it can even be difficult for families like mine.

When I was pregnant with Carter, we struggled to find childcare that was affordable and accessible. Today, it is up to my husband, Leslie, and me to make sure that Carter continues to be cared for so I can serve the people.

Just this month, my husband had to take a day off from his job so that I could make a last-minute trip to D.C. when school was closed for a teacher workday. Later that same week, it was my turn. It became “Bring Carter to Work Day.” So, in Atlanta, Leslie traveled to do his job, and I was home with Carter as he attended many Zoom sessions in Congress.

We have made it work, but unfortunately, during this pandemic, not everyone has been as lucky as my family.

Earlier this week, I visited Our House, a childcare center in my district that serves some of the most marginalized families, families experiencing homelessness and housing insecurity. One of the providers told me that, during the height of the pandemic, a parent told her that she had to reopen because: “Corona may kill me, but poverty definitely will if I can’t go to work and provide for my family.”

□ 1245

Care is not a luxury; it is a lifeline. Women, especially women of color, have been forced to drop out of the labor market at record rates during the COVID pandemic. This impacts the prosperity of our families and our economy at large.

Care is an economic development strategy, and it is time that we treated it like one. My CEDS Act will ensure care accessibility is prioritized for all communities and all constituents.

Currently, economic development districts must consider transportation access, workforce development, technology use, and environmental protection when creating their comprehensive economic development strategies. Right now, there is no mention of considering quality, affordable care-based services. The CEDS Act would simply add this as a consideration.

This bill will treat childcare, early childhood education, disability, long-

term care, and eldercare as essential to communities’ economic development. When we do this, we can help folks return to work, provide for their families, and invigorate our economy while knowing that their loved ones are in good hands.

I bring this bill before you today for every caregiver who has been forced to leave the workforce, for every working parent who has given up on finding a solution that works, for every person who feels forced to choose between their loved ones and their livelihoods. It doesn’t have to be this way, y’all.

Madam Speaker, I urge all Members to support this legislation, for our children, our seniors, and our families nationwide.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES,

Washington, DC, March 7, 2022.

Hon. PETER DEFAZIO,
Chairman, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing concerning H.R. 5547, the “Care is an Economic Development Strategy Act.” In order to permit H.R. 5547 to proceed expeditiously to the House Floor, I agree to forgo formal consideration of the bill.

The Committee on Financial Services takes this action to forego formal consideration of H.R. 5547 in light of our mutual understanding that, by foregoing formal consideration of H.R. 5547 at this time, we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and that our Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this or similar legislation moves forward with regard to any matters in the Committee’s jurisdiction. The Committee also reserves the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation that involves the Committee’s jurisdiction and request your support for any such request.

Finally, I would appreciate your response to this letter confirming this understanding, and I would ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during Floor consideration of H.R. 5547.

Sincerely,

MAXINE WATERS,
Chairwoman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE,

Washington DC, March 7, 2022.

Hon. MAXINE WATERS,
Chairwoman, Committee on Financial Services,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRWOMAN WATERS: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 5547, the Care is an Economic Development Strategy Act. I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation.

I acknowledge that by foregoing formal consideration on H.R. 5547, the Committee on Financial Services does not waive any future jurisdictional claims to provisions in this or similar legislation, and that your Committee will be consulted and involved on any matters in your Committee’s jurisdiction should this legislation move forward. In addition, should a conference on the bill be necessary, I would support your effort to seek appointment of an appropriate number

of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving provisions within this legislation on which the Committee on Financial Services has a valid jurisdictional claim.

I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation, and I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of H.R. 5547.

Sincerely,

PETER A. DEFazio,
Chair.

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 5547, the Care is an Economic Development Strategy Act, will ensure that recipients of Economic Development Administration grants consider the availability of childcare, early childhood education, disability, and eldercare in their comprehensive economic development strategy.

This helps ensure that the children, the elderly, and those with disabilities who live in rural and distressed communities are rightfully included in economic development planning.

Our friend and colleague from Alaska, the late Don Young, cosponsored this legislation as the Republican champion for this bill. It is an example of the commitment he had to bipartisanship and to supporting efforts to help distressed communities not only in Alaska, but throughout the Nation.

Madam Speaker, I urge support of this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, in closing, H.R. 5547 ensures childcare and early childhood education, as well as disability and eldercare are components of local comprehensive economic development strategies.

I thank the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. Young) for championing this issue on our side of the aisle and note our deepest appreciation for his work.

Madam Speaker, I urge support of this important legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation as care is an economic development strategy.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. CHU). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. WILLIAMS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5547, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

JOSEPH WOODROW HATCHETT UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE AND FEDERAL BUILDING

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2938) to designate the United States Courthouse and Federal Building located at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the "Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building", and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 2938

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. JOSEPH WOODROW HATCHETT UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE AND FEDERAL BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The United States Courthouse and Federal Building located at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, shall be known and designated as the "Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States Courthouse and Federal Building referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. WILLIAMS) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WEBSTER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 2938.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 2938, which designates the Federal Building at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building.

Born during the days of segregation, Judge Hatchett grew up in Clearwater, Florida. He graduated from Florida A&M University in 1954 and was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the United States Army. He entered Howard University School of Law in 1956, and when he took the Florida Bar Exam in 1959, Jim Crow regulations prevented him from staying in the hotel where the test was administered.

After admission to the Florida Bar, Judge Hatchett entered private prac-

tice in Daytona Beach, practicing criminal, civil, administrative, and civil rights law in State and Federal courts.

A series of judicial appointments that began in 1971 ultimately led to his placement on the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals by President Jimmy Carter in 1979, making Judge Hatchett the first Black man appointed to a Federal appeals court in the Deep South. Judge Hatchett retired from the bench in 1999 and passed away in April of 2021 at the age of 88.

A House companion to this bill, H.R. 4771, was introduced by Congressman LAWSON and had the support of the entire Florida Congressional delegation. The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure passed H.R. 4771 in 2021.

Madam Speaker, I support S. 2938, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of bill, S. 2938, which designates the Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse in Tallahassee, Florida, as the Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building.

I am an original cosponsor of the companion bill, H.R. 4771, as well as the entire Florida delegation. Judge Hatchett served as the first African-American Justice on the Florida Supreme Court. Later, he was appointed by President Jimmy Carter to the United States Fifth District Court of Appeals where he served as Chief Judge from 1996 to 1999 when he retired.

He was a good man, a good friend, and someone I knew very, very well. This is a well-deserved appointment and naming.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Madam Speaker, in closing, I again recognize Joseph Woodrow Hatchett and his service to our country. He was a great man, and it will be a great honor for the Federal building and U.S. courthouse to be named after him.

Madam Speaker, I urge support of this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. WILLIAMS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 2938.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

SYLVIA H. RAMBO UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1226) to designate the United States courthouse located at 1501 North 6th Street in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, as the "Sylvia H. Rambo United States Courthouse", and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1226

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SYLVIA H. RAMBO UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The United States courthouse located at 1501 North 6th Street in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, shall be known and designated as the "Sylvia H. Rambo United States Courthouse".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Sylvia H. Rambo United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. WILLIAMS) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WEBSTER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 1226.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this bill, S. 1226, which names the United States courthouse in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, after Judge Sylvia H. Rambo.

S. 1226 was introduced by Pennsylvania Senators CASEY and TOOMEY, and a House companion was introduced by Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure member, Representative SCOTT PERRY, and cosponsored by several members of the Pennsylvania delegation.

Upon introduction of the bill, Senator CASEY said: "Judge Rambo's trailblazing career serves as an ongoing inspiration to countless young women across the Commonwealth, the Third Circuit, and the entire Nation. Her dedication to the judiciary is unparalleled, and there is no better way to honor her service to our Nation than by naming the new Federal courthouse in Harrisburg after her."

Senator TOOMEY said: "As the first woman to serve on both the Pennsylvania Court of Common Pleas for Cumberland County and on the bench of the Middle District of Pennsylvania, Judge Rambo is a trailblazer. During her time on the bench, Judge Rambo has served Pennsylvania with great integrity and distinction. I am proud to introduce this legislation honoring a Pennsylvania public servant with Senator CASEY."

The courthouse is currently under construction. Upon completion, it will contain a total of 8 courtrooms and 11 chambers. Tenants for this new courthouse are the U.S. Courts, U.S. Marshals Service, U.S. Attorneys, U.S. Trustees, Homeland Security, and Federal Public Defender.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in advancing this legislation naming the United States Courthouse in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, after Judge Sylvia H. Rambo.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 1226, which designates the United States courthouse located in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, as the Sylvia H. Rambo United States Courthouse.

Judge Rambo was appointed to the United States District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania in 1979 by President Jimmy Carter and assumed senior status in 2001.

I thank Judge Rambo for her many years of service.

Madam Speaker, I support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

Mr. PERRY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I certainly rise in support of this bill to name the new Federal courthouse in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, as the Sylvia H. Rambo United States Courthouse and Federal Building.

As the sponsor of the House companion to this bill, I am absolutely proud of our bicameral, bipartisan work with Senator CASEY to bring this bill to the floor.

Judge Rambo's trailblazing career is filled with historic moments—to include opening the door for women to participate fully in our Nation's judicial system. Her legacy of service to the citizens of Pennsylvania is indeed exceptional.

□ 1300

Shortly after earning her Juris Doctorate from the Dickinson School of Law—also a place I am proud to represent—Judge Rambo served as a pub-

lic defender for Cumberland County, rising to the position of chief public defender in 1976, at which time she became the first woman judge to serve on the Pennsylvania Court of Common Pleas for Cumberland County.

In 1979, President Jimmy Carter appointed Judge Rambo to the Middle District Court of Pennsylvania, where she became the first woman judge to serve on this court. She also became the first woman to serve as the chief judge of the court from 1992 to 1999.

As chief judge, Judge Rambo has been a tireless advocate of the decades-long pursuit of a new courthouse in Harrisburg. Since the attack on 9/11, we have been seeking this new courthouse because the current one didn't fit the parameters for security. But as you all know around this place, it is tough to get these things done. These are big projects and there are a lot of these projects to do around the country, and the resources aren't always available.

Judge Rambo never quit. Quite honestly, our delegation never quit either. It is a long time in coming, and it culminated in the groundbreaking on the building in 2018 where she was there. As her efforts on this initiative near completion, the building is almost done, it is absolutely fitting that the building be named in her honor.

As a reflection and a testament of Judge Rambo's historic legacy, her colleagues at the Middle District Court of Pennsylvania unanimously support this legislation to name the Federal Courthouse after her.

Madam Speaker, I certainly urge my colleagues to support this legislation. It is one of the few times that both sides finally can get together, both Chambers can get together to get something done and do something great for our community, and we should all be happy about that.

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, in closing, I again want to commend Judge Rambo for the many years of service to her community and her distinguished legal career.

Madam Speaker, I urge support of this, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. WILLIAMS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1226.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

DONNA M. DOSS MEMORIAL ACT OF 2021

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 233) to designate the Rocksprings Station of the U.S. Border Patrol located on West Main Street in Rocksprings, Texas, as the "Donna M. Doss Border Patrol Station".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 233

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Donna M. Doss Memorial Act of 2021".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) A native of the State of Washington, Agent Donna Marie Doss—

(A) proudly and honorably served her country as an Agent of the U.S. Border Patrol for more than 15 years;

(B) began her service with the U.S. Border Patrol in 2003; and

(C) graduated as part of the 569th Session of the Border Patrol Academy with Class 584 on June 6, 2005.

(2) Agent Doss—

(A) served on a Drug Enforcement Administration Task Force on the southern border for 3 years before being assigned to the northern border;

(B) was promoted to Supervisory Border Patrol Agent in Laredo Border Patrol Sector, where she was named an Operations Officer in 2016; and

(C) relocated to Abilene, Texas in 2017, where she served as a Resident Agent.

(3) On February 2, 2019, Agent Doss responded to a call for assistance from the Texas Department of Public Safety near Interstate 20 in Tye, Texas. While on scene, Agent Doss was struck and killed by a passing vehicle.

(4) Agent Doss is survived by her husband, father, mother, 2 stepchildren, a sister and a brother.

SEC. 3. DESIGNATION.

The Rocksprings station of the U.S. Border Patrol located on West Main Street in Rocksprings, Texas, shall be known and designated as the "Donna M. Doss Border Patrol Station".

SEC. 4. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the station described in section 3 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Donna M. Doss Border Patrol Station".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. WILLIAMS) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WEBSTER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 233.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 233, to designate the Rocksprings Station of the U.S. Border Patrol in Rocksprings, Texas, as the Donna M. Doss Border Patrol Station.

Donna Doss was a U.S. Border Patrol agent who served for 16 years on the Del Rio Border Patrol. On February 2, 2019, while working, Agent Doss was struck and killed by a vehicle.

Agent Doss was a wife, a daughter, a sister, a stepmother, and a colleague who was mourned by her community. S. 233 will recognize Agent Doss' tragic passing and sacrifice, and I ask for the bill's adoption.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 233, which designates the United States Border Patrol Station located in Rocksprings, Texas, as the Donna M. Doss Border Patrol Station after the late Agent Doss. After serving the United States Border Patrol for over 15 years, Agent Doss was tragically struck and killed by a vehicle while serving in the line of duty.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank my colleague from Texas (Mr. ARRINGTON) for his leadership in sponsoring the House companion bill.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARRINGTON).

Mr. ARRINGTON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support the Donna M. Doss Memorial Act. It is bipartisan and bicameral legislation that I introduced alongside my friends, Senator JOHN CORNYN and Congressman CUELLAR.

Donna Doss was a constituent of mine from the Big Country, Abilene, Texas. She valiantly served our country as a Border Patrol agent for nearly 16 years before she was tragically killed in the line of duty in 2019. In addition to serving our country as a law enforcement officer—and I would add, a hero—she was a daughter, a sister, a mother, and a loving wife to Michael, her husband for over 20 years.

Like many in her profession, she made the greatest sacrifice for the good of this great country, for the love of her fellow countrymen. The Bible says: No greater love than this that a man or woman lay down their lives for their friends. She did that. She is a patriot and we will miss her.

This legislation is going to designate the Rocksprings, Texas, Border Patrol

station as the Donna M. Doss Border Patrol Station to honor her and her legacy and her family, and, quite frankly, every law enforcement officer and their families that take on the same risks, and many of whom who make the ultimate sacrifice.

It is the right thing to do. It is a good thing to do. I pray that the family is comforted by this gesture, and I pray that God would bless her legacy, as we pray that he blesses our entire country.

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, in closing, it is appropriate to recognize Agent Doss' service to the Nation by naming this Border Patrol station after her. I urge support of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. WILLIAMS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 233.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LOUISA SWAIN FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2126) to designate the Federal Office Building located at 308 W. 21st Street in Cheyenne, Wyoming, as the "Louisa Swain Federal Office Building", and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 2126

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. LOUISA SWAIN FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The Federal Office Building located at 308 W. 21st Street in Cheyenne, Wyoming, shall be known and designated as the "Louisa Swain Federal Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal Office Building referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Louisa Swain Federal Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. WILLIAMS) and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WEBSTER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that

all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 2126.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 2126, which names the Federal office building located at 308 West 21st Street in Cheyenne, Wyoming, as the Louisa Swain Federal Office Building.

In 1869, Wyoming became the first State or territory in the U.S. to continuously recognize women's voting rights as equal to the voting rights of men. Louisa Swain was the first woman to vote under that law. When she cast her vote in the general election of 1870, she was 70 years old. It would be another 50 years before women's voting rights were recognized in the rest of the country.

Swain, born in Norfolk, Virginia, was orphaned by the age of 10. She married and moved to Baltimore, where she and her husband raised four children before moving to Wyoming. Shortly after voting in the 1870 election, Swain and her husband returned to Baltimore, where Swain died in 1878.

S. 2126 was sponsored by Wyoming Senator CYNTHIA LUMMIS and Maryland Senator CHRIS VAN HOLLEN, and co-sponsored by Maryland Senator BEN CARDIN and Wyoming Senator JOHN BARRASSO. In October 2008, Congress passed a resolution making September 6, 2008 "Louisa Swain Day."

Madam Speaker, I am proud to support and highlight the history of voting rights in this country. I support this legislation and I encourage my colleagues to join me. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 2126, which designates the Federal office building in Cheyenne, Wyoming, as the Louisa Swain Federal Office Building.

Louisa Swain was the first woman to cast a ballot legally, on September 6, 1870, paving the way for all women after her and for greater equality.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, in closing, I recognize the work of Louisa Swain and her historic vote in 1870. I urge support of this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation in the spirit of

voting rights in this country, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. CHENEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 2126 which will rename our federal building in Cheyenne, Wyoming, to honor one of our state's most distinguished heroines: Louisa Swain.

On September 6, 1870, Louisa Swain became the first woman to cast a ballot in a general election in the United States. She cast her historic vote just a few blocks from the federal building that will now bear her name. Louisa's action that day represented the very best of what Wyoming represents: independence, leadership, grit, integrity, and equality.

In 1869, Wyoming became the first place in America where women had the right to vote. Our state constitution included suffrage for women. When we applied for statehood in 1890, Congress responded that we would not be admitted to the union so long as we provided women with the right to vote. In response, Wyoming's state legislators said, "If we can't come in with our women, we aren't coming in."

Wyoming became a state in 1890, the first state in the union where women could vote.

The track record of female leaders in Wyoming is long and extensive. It runs through who we are as a state, whether that's Esther Hobart Morris service as the first female justice of the peace in Sweetwater County in 1870, Susan Johnson serving as a postmaster in Cheyenne in 1880, Mary Bellamy being elected to the Wyoming House of Representatives in 1911, or my own grandmother, Edna Vincent, who was the first female Deputy Sheriff in Natrona County.

It's appropriate that we acknowledge Wyoming's historic leadership when it comes to advancing rights and opportunities for women. Renaming our Cheyenne federal building after Louisa Swain will serve as an important reminder and honor for all the trailblazing women who have come before us, and will put Wyoming's proud history and heritage on display as an example for the entire Nation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. WILLIAMS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 2126.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. ROSENDALE. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 14 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1415

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro

tempore (Mr. ESPAILLAT) at 2 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Motions to suspend the rules and pass the following bills:

H.R. 5706;
S. 400;
H.R. 5673;
H.R. 5343;
H.R. 5547;
S. 2938;
S. 1226; and
S. 2126.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

STOP SEXUAL ASSAULT AND HARASSMENT IN TRANSPORTATION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5706) to protect transportation personnel and passengers from sexual assault and harassment, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFazio) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 339, nays 85, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 90]

YEAS—339

Adams	Buchanan	Costa
Aderholt	Bucshon	Courtney
Aguilar	Bush	Craig
Allred	Butterfield	Crawford
Amodei	Calvert	Crist
Auchincloss	Carbajal	Crow
Axne	Cárdenas	Cuellar
Bacon	Carey	Daids (KS)
Baird	Carson	Davis, Danny K.
Balderson	Carter (LA)	Davis, Rodney
Barr	Carter (TX)	Dean
Barragán	Cartwright	DeFazio
Bass	Case	DeGette
Beatty	Casten	DeLauro
Bentz	Castor (FL)	DeBene
Bera	Castro (TX)	Delgado
Bergman	Chabot	Demings
Beyer	Cheney	Deutch
Bice (OK)	Cherfilus-	Diaz-Balart
Bilirakis	McCormick	Dingell
Bishop (GA)	Chu	Doggett
Blumenauer	Cicilline	Doyle, Michael
Blunt Rochester	Clark (MA)	F.
Bonamici	Clarke (NY)	Emmer
Bost	Cleaver	Escobar
Bourdeaux	Clyburn	Eshoo
Bowman	Cohen	Espallat
Boyle, Brendan	Cole	Evans
F.	Comer	Feenstra
Brown (MD)	Connolly	Fischbach
Brown (OH)	Cooper	Fitzgerald
Brownley	Correa	Fitzpatrick

Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Kahale
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren

NAYS—85

Allen
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Banks
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brooks
Buck
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Cammack

Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Oberholte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascarell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger

Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schradler
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Zeldin

Estes
Fallon
Ferguson
Fox
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gibbs
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Green (TN)

Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)

Brady
Bustos
DeSaulnier

Kelly (MS)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Massie
Mast
McClain
McClintock
Moore (AL)
Nehls
Norman
Pence

NOT VOTING—7

Fortenberry
Horsford
Kinzinger

□ 1455

Messrs. GIBBS, KELLY of Mississippi, LONG, LAMBORN, FERGUSON, WEBSTER of Florida, CURTIS, C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, VAN DREW, DESJARLAIS, LAHOOD, HERN, GROTHMAN, JACOBS of New York, and JACKSON changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. WITTMAN changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Speaker, I regret that I was unable to vote today as I was unavoidably detained at a committee hearing while supporting a family from my district as they testified about the loss of their daughter, a Seaman in the U.S. Navy. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 90, H.R. 5706.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Baird (Walorski)	Joyce (OH)	Salazar (Diaz-Balart)
Bilirakis	(Garbarino)	Sánchez (Gomez)
(Fleischmann)	Kahale (Mrvan)	Sires (Pallone)
Bowman (Meng)	Lawson (FL)	Strickland
Crist	(Wasserman Schultz)	(Takano)
(Wasserman Schultz)	Mace (Rice (SC))	Suozi (Beyer)
Cuellar (Pappas)	McHenry (Budd)	Taylor (Carter)
DeGette (Blunt)	McNerney (Blunt)	(TX)
Rochester)	Rochester)	Trone (Beyer)
Evans (Mfume)	Newman (Beyer)	Valadao
Gimenez (Diaz-Balart)	Owens (Stewart)	(Garbarino)
Harder (CA)	Payne (Pallone)	Wilson (FL)
(Gomez)	Roybal-Allard	(Jeffries)
Johnson (TX)	(Wasserman Schultz)	
(Jeffries)	Schultz)	

WILLIAM T. COLEMAN, JR. AND NORMAN Y. MINETA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION HEADQUARTERS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 400) to designate the headquarters building of the Department of Transportation located at 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE, in Washington, DC, as the William T. Coleman, Jr. and Norman Y. Mineta Federal Building, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 417, nays 4, answered “present” 1, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 91]

YEAS—417

Adams	Costa	Harris
Aderholt	Courtney	Harshbarger
Aguilar	Craig	Hartzler
Allen	Crawford	Hayes
Allred	Crenshaw	Hern
Amodei	Crist	Herrell
Armstrong	Crow	Herrera Beutler
Arrington	Cuellar	Hice (GA)
Auchincloss	Curtis	Higgins (LA)
Axne	Davids (KS)	Higgins (NY)
Babin	Davidson	Hill
Bacon	Davis, Danny K.	Himes
Baird	Davis, Rodney	Hinson
Balderson	Dean	Hollingsworth
Banks	DeFazio	Horsford
Barr	DeGette	Houlahan
Barragán	DeLauro	Hoyer
Bass	DelBene	Hudson
Beatty	Delgado	Huffman
Bentz	Demings	Huizenga
Bera	DeSaulnier	Issa
Bergman	DesJarlais	Jackson
Beyer	Deutch	Jackson Lee
Bice (OK)	Diaz-Balart	Jacobs (CA)
Bilirakis	Dingell	Jacobs (NY)
Bishop (GA)	Doggett	Jayapal
Bishop (NC)	Donalds	Jeffries
Blumenauer	Doyle, Michael	Johnson (GA)
Blunt Rochester	F.	Johnson (LA)
Boebert	Duncan	Johnson (OH)
Bonamici	Dunn	Johnson (SD)
Bost	Ellzey	Johnson (TX)
Bourdeaux	Emmer	Jones
Bowman	Escobar	Jordan
Boyle, Brendan	Eshoo	Joyce (OH)
F.	Espallat	Joyce (PA)
Brooks	Estes	Kahale
Brown (MD)	Evans	Kaptur
Brown (OH)	Fallon	Katko
Brownley	Feenstra	Keating
Buchanan	Fischbach	Keller
Buck	Fitzgerald	Kelly (IL)
Bucshon	Fitzpatrick	Kelly (MS)
Budd	Fleischmann	Kelly (PA)
Burchett	Fletcher	Khanna
Burgess	Foster	Kildee
Bush	Fox	Kilmer
Butterfield	Frankel, Lois	Kim (CA)
Calvert	Franklin, C.	Kim (NJ)
Cammack	Scott	Kind
Carbajal	Fulcher	Kirkpatrick
Cárdenas	Gaetz	Krishnamoorthi
Carey	Gallagher	Kuster
Carl	Gallego	Kustoff
Carson	Garamendi	LaHood
Carter (GA)	Garbarino	LaMalfa
Carter (LA)	Garcia (CA)	Lamb
Carter (TX)	Garcia (IL)	Lamborn
Cartwright	Garcia (TX)	Langevin
Case	Gibbs	Larsen (WA)
Casten	Gimenez	Larson (CT)
Castor (FL)	Gohmert	Latta
Castro (TX)	Golden	LaTurner
Chabot	Gomez	Lawrence
Cheney	Gonzales, Tony	Lawson (FL)
Cherfilus-	Gonzalez (OH)	Lee (CA)
McCormick	Gonzalez,	Lee (NV)
Chu	Vicente	Leger Fernandez
Cicilline	Good (VA)	Lesko
Clark (MA)	Gooden (TX)	Letlow
Clarke (NY)	Gosar	Levin (CA)
Cleaver	Gottheimer	Levin (MI)
Cline	Granger	Lieu
Cloud	Graves (LA)	Lofgren
Clyburn	Graves (MO)	Long
Clyde	Green, Al (TX)	Loudermilk
Cohen	Griffith	Lowenthal
Cole	Grijalva	Lucas
Comer	Grothman	Luetkemeyer
Connolly	Guest	Luria
Cooper	Guthrie	Lynch
Correa	Harder (CA)	Mace

Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Norman
O'Halleran
Oberholte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter

NAYS—4

Biggs
Greene (GA)

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Roy

NOT VOTING—9

Brady
Bustos
Cawthorn

□ 1505

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Baird (Walorski)
Bilirakis
(Fleischmann)
Bowman (Meng)
Crist
(Wasserman
Schultz)
Cuellar (Pappas)
DeGette (Blunt
Rochester)
Evans (Mfume)

Jimenez (Diaz-
Balart)
Harder (CA)
(Gomez)
Johnson (TX)
(Jeffries)
Joyce (OH)
(Garbarino)
Kahele (Mrvan)
Lawson (FL)
(Wasserman
Schultz)

Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyn
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Zeldin

Sánchez (Gomez)
Sires (Pallone)
Strickland
(Takano)

SAFEGUARDING
THROUGH ONGOING RISK MITI-
GATION TECHNICAL CORREC-
TIONS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5673) to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to make technical corrections to the hazard mitigation revolving loan fund program, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. WILLIAMS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 402, nays 24, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 92]

YEAS—402

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Alred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Benz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Buchson
Budd
Burchett
Bush
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten

Suozi (Beyer)
Taylor (Carter
(TX))
Trone (Beyer)

Valadao
(Garbarino)
Wilson (FL)
(Jeffries)

TOMORROW
CORREC-
TIONS ACT

Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael
F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Españillat
Estes
Evans

Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry

McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Oberholte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter

NAYS—24

Allen
Biggs
Boebert
Buck
Burgess
Cawthorn
Cline
Davidson

Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spartan
Spear
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyn
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—5

Brady
Bustos

Fortenberry
Kinzing

Miller (IL)

□ 1514

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Baird (Walorski)	Joyce (OH)	Salazar (Diaz-Balart)
Bilirakis	(Garbarino)	
(Fleischmann)	Kahele (Mrvan)	Sánchez (Gomez)
Bowman (Meng)	Lawson (FL)	Sires (Pallone)
Crist	(Wasserman)	Strickland
(Wasserman)	Schultz)	(Takano)
Schultz)	Mace (Rice (SC))	Suoizzi (Beyer)
Cuellar (Pappas)	McHenry (Budd)	Taylor (Carter
DeGette (Blunt	McNerney (Blunt	(TX))
Rochester)		Trone (Beyer)
Evans (Mfume)	Rochester)	
Gimenez (Diaz-Balart)	Newman (Beyer)	Valadao
Harder (CA)	Owens (Stewart)	(Garbarino)
(Gomez)	Payne (Pallone)	Wilson (FL)
Johnson (TX)	Roybal-Allard	(Jeffries)
(Jeffries)	(Wasserman)	
	Schultz)	

FEMA CASEWORKER
ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5343) to direct the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to submit a report to Congress on case management personnel turnover, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. WILLIAMS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 409, nays 17, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 93]
YEAS—409

Adams	Boyle, Brendan	Clark (MA)
Aderholt	F.	Clarke (NY)
Aguilar	Brown (MD)	Cleaver
Allen	Brown (OH)	Cline
Allred	Brownley	Cloud
Amodel	Buchanan	Clyburn
Armstrong	Buck	Clyde
Arrington	Bucshon	Cohen
Auchincloss	Budd	Cole
Axne	Burchett	Comer
Babin	Bush	Connolly
Bacon	Butterfield	Cooper
Baird	Calvert	Correa
Balderson	Cammack	Costa
Banks	Carbajal	Courtney
Barr	Cárdenas	Craig
Barragán	Carey	Crawford
Bass	Carl	Crenshaw
Beatty	Carson	Crist
Bentz	Carter (GA)	Crow
Bera	Carter (LA)	Cuellar
Bergman	Carter (TX)	Curtis
Beyer	Cartwright	Davids (KS)
Bice (OK)	Case	Davidson
Bilirakis	Casten	Davis, Danny K.
Bishop (GA)	Castor (FL)	Davis, Rodney
Bishop (NC)	Castro (TX)	Dean
Blumenauer	Chabot	DeFazio
Blunt Rochester	Cheney	DeGette
Bonamici	Cherfilus	DeLauro
Bost	McCormick	DeBene
Bourdeaux	Chu	Delgado
Bowman	Cicilline	Demings

DeSaulnier	Keating	Payne
DesJarlais	Keller	Perlmutter
Deutch	Kelly (IL)	Perry
Diaz-Balart	Kelly (MS)	Peters
Dingell	Kelly (PA)	Pfleger
Doggett	Khanna	Phillips
Doyle, Michael	Kildee	Pingree
F.	Kilmer	Pocan
Duncan	Kim (CA)	Porter
Dunn	Kim (NJ)	Posey
Elizy	Kind	Pressley
Emmer	Kirkpatrick	Price (NC)
Escobar	Krishnamoorthi	Quigley
Eshoo	Kuster	Raskin
Espallat	Kustoff	Reed
Estes	LaHood	Reschenthaler
Evans	LaMalfa	Rice (NY)
Fallon	Lamb	Rice (SC)
Feenstra	Lamborn	Rodgers (WA)
Ferguson	Langevin	Rogers (AL)
Fischbach	Larsen (WA)	Rogers (KY)
Fitzgerald	Larson (CT)	Rose
Fitzpatrick	Latta	Ross
Fleischmann	LaTurner	Rouzer
Fletcher	Lawrence	Roybal-Allard
Foster	Lawson (FL)	Ruiz
Fox	Lee (CA)	Ruppersberger
Frankel, Lois	Lee (NV)	Rush
Franklin, C.	Leger Fernandez	Rutherford
Scott	Lesko	Ryan
Fulcher	Letlow	Salazar
Gaetz	Levin (CA)	Sánchez
Gallagher	Levin (MI)	Sarbanes
Gallego	Lieu	Scalise
Garamendi	Lofgren	Scanlon
Garbarino	Long	Schakowsky
Garcia (CA)	Loudermilk	Schiff
Garcia (IL)	Lowenthal	Schneider
Garcia (TX)	Lucas	Schrader
Gibbs	Luetkemeyer	Schrier
Gimenez	Luria	Schweikert
Gohmert	Lynch	Scott (VA)
Golden	Mace	Scott, Austin
Gomez	Malinowski	Scott, David
Gonzales, Tony	Malliotakis	Sessions
Gonzalez (OH)	Maloney	Sewell
Gonzalez,	Carolyn B.	Sherman
Vicente	Maloney, Sean	Sherrill
Good (VA)	Mann	Simpson
Gottheimer	Manning	Sires
Granger	Mast	Slotkin
Graves (LA)	Matsui	Smith (MO)
Graves (MO)	McBath	Smith (NE)
Green (TN)	McCarthy	Smith (NJ)
Green, Al (TX)	McCauley	Smith (WA)
Griffith	McClintock	Smucker
Grijalva	McCollum	Soto
Grothman	McEachin	Spanberger
Guest	McGovern	Spartz
Guthrie	McHenry	Speier
Harder (CA)	McKinley	Stansbury
Harshbarger	McNerney	Stanton
Hartzler	Meeks	Stauber
Hayes	Meijer	Steel
Hern	Meng	Stefanik
Herrell	Meuser	Steil
Herrera Beutler	Mfume	Steube
Hice (GA)	Miller (WV)	Stevens
Higgins (LA)	Miller-Meeks	Stewart
Higgins (NY)	Moolenaar	Strickland
Hill	Mooney	Suoizzi
Himes	Moore (AL)	Swalwell
Hinson	Moore (UT)	Takano
Hollingsworth	Moore (WI)	Taylor
Horsford	Morelle	Tenney
Houlahan	Moulton	Thompson (CA)
Hoyer	Mrvan	Thompson (MS)
Hudson	Mullin	Thompson (PA)
Huffman	Murphy (FL)	Tiffany
Huizenga	Murphy (NC)	Timmons
Issa	Nadler	Titus
Jackson	Napolitano	Tlaib
Jackson Lee	Neal	Tonko
Jacobs (CA)	Neguse	Torres (CA)
Jacobs (NY)	Nehls	Torres (NY)
Jayapal	Newhouse	Trahan
Jeffries	Newman	Trone
Johnson (GA)	Norcross	Turner
Johnson (LA)	O'Halleran	Underwood
Johnson (OH)	Obernolte	Upton
Johnson (SD)	Ocasio-Cortez	Valadao
Johnson (TX)	Omar	Van Drew
Jones	Owens	Van Duyne
Jordan	Palazzo	Vargas
Joyce (OH)	Pallone	Veasey
Joyce (PA)	Palmer	Vela
Kahele	Panetta	Velázquez
Kaptur	Pappas	Wagner
Katko	Pascrell	Walberg

Walorski	Welch	Wilson (FL)
Waltz	Wenstrup	Wilson (SC)
Wasserman	Westerman	Wittman
Schultz	Wexton	Womack
Waters	Wild	Yarmuth
Watson Coleman	Williams (GA)	Zeldin
Webster (FL)	Williams (TX)	

NAYS—17

Biggs	Gooden (TX)	Norman
Boebert	Gosar	Pence
Brooks	Greene (GA)	Rosendale
Burgess	Harris	Roy
Cawthorn	Massie	Weber (TX)
Donalds	McClain	

NOT VOTING—5

Brady	Fortenberry	Miller (IL)
Bustos	Kinzinger	

□ 1523

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: “A bill to direct the Comptroller General of the United States to submit a report to Congress on case management personnel turnover of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and for other purposes.”.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Baird (Walorski)	Joyce (OH)	Salazar (Diaz-Balart)
Bilirakis	(Garbarino)	
(Fleischmann)	Kahele (Mrvan)	Sánchez (Gomez)
Bowman (Meng)	Lawson (FL)	Sires (Pallone)
Crist	(Wasserman)	Strickland
(Wasserman)	Schultz)	(Takano)
Schultz)	Mace (Rice (SC))	Suoizzi (Beyer)
Cuellar (Pappas)	McHenry (Budd)	Taylor (Carter
DeGette (Blunt	McNerney (Blunt	(TX))
Rochester)		Trone (Beyer)
Evans (Mfume)	Rochester)	
Gimenez (Diaz-Balart)	Newman (Beyer)	Valadao
Harder (CA)	Owens (Stewart)	(Garbarino)
(Gomez)	Payne (Pallone)	Wilson (FL)
Johnson (TX)	Roybal-Allard	(Jeffries)
(Jeffries)	(Wasserman)	
	Schultz)	

MOMENT OF SILENCE IN REMEMBRANCE OF THE HONORABLE MADELEINE ALBRIGHT

The SPEAKER. The Chair asks all those present in the Chamber, as well as Members and staff throughout the Capitol, to please rise for a moment to silence in remembrance of the late Honorable Madeleine Albright, our Nation's first woman Secretary of State.

CARE IS AN ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY ACT

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5547) to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 to require eligible recipients of certain grants to develop a comprehensive economic development strategy that directly or indirectly increases the accessibility of affordable, quality care-based services, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ESPAILLAT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from

Georgia (Ms. WILLIAMS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 304, nays 122, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 94]

YEAS—304

Adams	Eshoo	Malliotakis
Aguilar	Espallat	Maloney
Allred	Evans	Carolyn B.
Amodel	Fitzpatrick	Maloney, Sean
Auchincloss	Fleischmann	Manning
Axne	Fletcher	Matsui
Bacon	Foster	McBath
Baird	Frankel, Lois	McCaul
Balderson	Gallagher	McCollum
Barragán	Gallego	McEachin
Bass	Garamendi	McGovern
Beatty	Garbarino	McHenry
Bera	Garcia (CA)	McKinley
Bergman	Garcia (IL)	McNerney
Beyer	Garcia (TX)	Meeks
Billirakis	Gibbs	Meijer
Bishop (GA)	Gimenez	Meng
Blumenauer	Golden	Mfume
Blunt Rochester	Gomez	Miller-Meeks
Bonamici	Gonzales, Tony	Moore (UT)
Bost	Gonzalez (OH)	Moore (WI)
Bourdeaux	Gonzalez	Morelle
Bowman	Vicente	Moulton
Boyle, Brendan	Gottheimer	Mrvan
F.	Granger	Murphy (FL)
Brown (MD)	Graves (MO)	Nadler
Brown (OH)	Green, Al (TX)	Napolitano
Brownley	Grijalva	Neal
Buchanan	Harder (CA)	Neguse
Bucshon	Hartzler	Newhouse
Bush	Hayes	Newman
Butterfield	Herrera Beutler	Norcross
Calvert	Higgins (NY)	O'Halleran
Carbajal	Himes	Oberholte
Cárdenas	Hinson	Ocasio-Cortez
Carey	Horsford	Omar
Carson	Houlahan	Owens
Carter (LA)	Hoyer	Pallone
Cartwright	Hudson	Panetta
Case	Huffman	Pappas
Casten	Issa	Pascarell
Castor (FL)	Jackson Lee	Payne
Castro (TX)	Jacobs (CA)	Perlmutter
Chabot	Jayapal	Peters
Cheney	Jeffries	Phillips
Cherfilus-	Johnson (GA)	Pingree
McCormick	Johnson (SD)	Pocan
Chu	Johnson (TX)	Porter
Ciilline	Jones	Pressley
Clark (MA)	Joyce (OH)	Price (NC)
Clarke (NY)	Kahele	Quigley
Cleaver	Kaptur	Raskin
Clyburn	Katko	Reed
Cohen	Keating	Rice (NY)
Cole	Kelly (IL)	Rice (SC)
Comer	Kelly (PA)	Rodgers (WA)
Connolly	Khanna	Rogers (KY)
Cooper	Kildee	Ross
Correa	Kilmer	Roybal-Allard
Costa	Kim (CA)	Ruiz
Courtney	Kim (NJ)	Ruppersberger
Craig	Kind	Rush
Crawford	Kirkpatrick	Rutherford
Crenshaw	Krishnamoorthi	Ryan
Crist	Kuster	Salazar
Crow	Kustoff	Sánchez
Cuellar	LaHood	Sarbanes
Davids (KS)	Lamb	Scalise
Davis, Danny K.	Langevin	Scanlon
Davis, Rodney	Larsen (WA)	Schakowsky
Dean	Larson (CT)	Schiff
DeFazio	Latta	Schneider
DeGette	Lawrence	Schrader
DeLauro	Lawson (FL)	Schrier
DelBene	Lee (CA)	Scott (VA)
Delgado	Lee (NV)	Scott, David
Demings	Leger Fernandez	Sessions
DeSaulnier	Levin (CA)	Sewell
Deutch	Levin (MI)	Sherman
Diaz-Balart	Lieu	Sherrill
Dingell	Lofgren	Simpson
Doggett	Lowenthal	Sires
Doyle, Michael	Luetkemeyer	Slotkin
F.	Luria	Smith (NE)
Duncan	Lynch	Smith (NJ)
Emmer	Mace	Smith (WA)
Escobar	Malinowski	Smucker

Soto	Thompson (PA)
Spanberger	Titus
Spartz	Tlaib
Speier	Tonko
Stansbury	Torres (CA)
Stanton	Torres (NY)
Stauber	Trahan
Steel	Trone
Stefanik	Turner
Stevens	Underwood
Stewart	Upton
Strickland	Valadao
Suozzi	Vargas
Swalwell	Veasey
Takano	Vela
Thompson (CA)	Velázquez
Thompson (MS)	Wagner

NAYS—122

Aderholt	Gaetz	McClain
Allen	Gohmert	McClintock
Armstrong	Good (VA)	Meuser
Arrington	Gooden (TX)	Miller (WV)
Babin	Gosar	Moolenaar
Banks	Graves (LA)	Mooney
Barr	Green (TN)	Moore (AL)
Bentz	Greene (GA)	Mullin
Bice (OK)	Griffith	Murphy (NC)
Biggs	Grothman	Nehls
Bishop (NC)	Guest	Norman
Boebert	Guthrie	Palazzo
Brooks	Harris	Palmer
Buck	Harshbarger	Pence
Budd	Hern	Perry
Burchett	Herrell	Pfluger
Burgess	Hice (GA)	Posey
Cammack	Higgins (LA)	Reschenthaler
Carl	Hill	Rogers (AL)
Carter (GA)	Hollingsworth	Rose
Carter (TX)	Huizenga	Rosendale
Cawthorn	Jackson	Rouzer
Cline	Jacobs (NY)	Roy
Cloud	Johnson (LA)	Schweikert
Clyde	Johnson (OH)	Scott, Austin
Curtis	Jordan	Smith (MO)
Davidson	Joyce (PA)	Steil
DesJarlais	Keller	Steube
Donalds	Kelly (MS)	Taylor
Dunn	LaMalfa	Tenney
Elizy	Lamborn	Tiffany
Estes	LaTurner	Timmons
Fallon	Lesko	Van Drew
Feenstra	Letlow	Van Dwyne
Ferguson	Long	Waltz
Fischbach	Loudermilk	Weber (TX)
Fitzgerald	Lucas	Webster (FL)
Fox	Mann	Westerman
Franklin, C.	Massie	Williams (TX)
Scott	Mast	Womack
Fulcher	McCarthy	Zeldin

NOT VOTING—5

Brady	Fortenberry	Miller (IL)
Bustos	Kinzinger	

□ 1536

Messrs. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, FEENSTRA, MANN, MURPHY of North Carolina, GUTHRIE, Mmes. BICE of Oklahoma, FISCHBACH, Messrs. LUCAS, JACOBS of New York, WALTZ, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Messrs. MOOLENAAR, and ADERHOLT changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Baird (Walorski)	DeGette (Blunt)	Joyce (OH)
Billirakis	Rochester)	(Garbarino)
(Fleischmann)	Evans (Mfume)	Kahele (Mrvan)
Bowman (Meng)	Gimenez (Diaz- Balart)	Lawson (FL)
Crist	Harder (CA)	(Wasserman Schultz)
(Wasserman Schultz)	(Gomez)	Mace (Rice (SC))
Cuellar (Pappas)	Johnson (TX)	McHenry (Budd)
	(Jeffries)	

McNerney (Blunt Rochester)	Salazar (Diaz- Balart)	Taylor (Carter (TX))
Newman (Beyer)	Sánchez (Gomez)	Trone (Beyer)
Owens (Stewart)	Sires (Pallone)	Valadao
Payne (Pallone)	Strickland	(Garbarino)
Roybal-Allard	(Takano)	Wilson (FL)
(Wasserman Schultz)	Suozzi (Beyer)	(Jeffries)

JOSEPH WOODROW HATCHETT UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE AND FEDERAL BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2938) to designate the United States Courthouse and Federal Building located at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the “Joseph Woodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building” and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. WILLIAMS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 238, nays 187, answered “present” 1, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 95]

YEAS—238

Adams	Cuellar	Johnson (SD)
Aderholt	Davids (KS)	Johnson (TX)
Aguilar	Davis, Danny K.	Jones
Allred	Dean	Kahele
Auchincloss	DeFazio	Kaptur
Axne	DeGette	Katko
Barr	DeLauro	Keating
Barragán	DelBene	Kelly (IL)
Bass	Delgado	Khanna
Beatty	Demings	Kildee
Bera	DeSaulnier	Kilmer
Beyer	Deutch	Kim (CA)
Bishop (GA)	Diaz-Balart	Kim (NJ)
Blumenauer	Dingell	Kind
Blunt Rochester	Doggett	Kirkpatrick
Bonamici	Doyle, Michael	Krishnamoorthi
Bourdeaux	F.	Kuster
Bowman	Escobar	Lamb
Boyle, Brendan	Eshoo	Langevin
F.	Espallat	Larsen (WA)
Brown (MD)	Evans	Larson (CT)
Brown (OH)	Fitzpatrick	Lawrence
Brownley	Fletcher	Lawson (FL)
Bush	Foster	Lee (CA)
Butterfield	Frankel, Lois	Lee (NV)
Carbajal	Gallego	Leger Fernandez
Cárdenas	Garcia (IL)	Levin (CA)
Carson	Garcia (TX)	Levin (MI)
Carter (LA)	Gimenez	Lieu
Cartwright	Golden	Lofgren
Case	Gomez	Lowenthal
Casten	Gonzalez (OH)	Luria
Castor (FL)	Gonzalez,	Lynch
Castro (TX)	Vicente	Malinowski
Cheney	Gottheimer	Maloney,
Cherfilus-	Green, Al (TX)	Carolyn B.
McCormick	Grijalva	Maloney, Sean
Chu	Harder (CA)	Manning
Ciilline	Hayes	Matsui
Clark (MA)	Herrera Beutler	McBath
Clarke (NY)	Higgins (NY)	McCollum
Cleaver	Himes	McEachin
Clyburn	Hinson	McGovern
Cohen	Horsford	McNerney
Connolly	Houlahan	Meeks
Cooper	Hoyer	Meng
Correa	Huffman	Mfume
Costa	Jackson Lee	Moore (WI)
Courtney	Jacobs (CA)	Morelle
Craig	Jayapal	Moulton
Crist	Jeffries	Mrvan
Crow	Johnson (GA)	Murphy (FL)

Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halloran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascarell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Rice (NY)
Rogers (AL)
Ross

Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suzoi

Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)
Welch
Weston
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—187

Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Foxy
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garamendi
Garbarino

Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser

Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Dyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Roy

NOT VOTING—5

Brady
Bustos

Fortenberry
Kinzinger

Miller (IL)

□ 1555

Messrs. BISHOP of North Carolina, BILIRAKIS, OWENS, GARAMENDI, GUTHRIE, LONG, BUCHANAN, MEIJER, MCHENRY, TAYLOR, FULCHER, VALADAO, FERGUSON, JOYCE of Ohio, Mmes. FISCHBACH, BICE of Oklahoma, Messrs. FEENSTRA, COMER, BENTZ, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Messrs. KUSTOFF, GARBARINO, GIBBS, LAMBORN, LATTA, ELLZEY, CARL, GAETZ, LAHOOD, Ms. MACE, Messrs. BAIRD, TURNER, SESSIONS, FLEISCHMANN, MANN, CRAWFORD, PFLUGER, LUETKEMEYER, and TONY GONZALES of Texas changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

So (two-thirds not being in the affirmative) the motion was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I mistakenly voted. I intended to vote "nay" on rollcall No. 95.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Baird (Walorski)	Joyce (OH)	Salazar (Diaz-Bilirakis)
(Fleischmann)	(Garbarino)	Balart)
Bowman (Meng)	Kahele (Mrvan)	Sánchez (Gomez)
Crist	Lawson (FL)	Sires (Pallone)
(Wasserman)	(Wasserman)	Strickland
Schultz)	Schultz)	(Takano)
Cuellar (Pappas)	Mace (Rice (SC))	Suozzi (Beyer)
DeGette (Blunt)	McHenry (Budd)	Taylor (Carter (TX))
Rochester)	McNerney (Blunt)	Trone (Beyer)
Evans (Mfume)	Rochester)	Valadao
Gimenez (Diaz-Balart)	Newman (Beyer)	(Garbarino)
Harder (CA)	Owens (Stewart)	Wilson (FL)
(Gomez)	Payne (Pallone)	(Jeffries)
Johnson (TX)	Roybal-Allard	
(Jeffries)	(Wasserman)	
	Schultz)	

SYLVIA H. RAMBO UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1226) to designate the United States courthouse located at 1501 North 6th Street in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, as the "Sylvia H. Rambo United States Courthouse", and for other purposes on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. WILLIAMS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 364, nays 61, answered "present" 1, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 96]

YEAS—364

Adams	Armstrong	Balderson
Aderholt	Auchincloss	Barr
Aguilar	Axne	Barragán
Alfred	Bacon	Bass
Amodei	Baird	Beatty

Bentz	Fulcher	Maloney,
Bera	Gallagher	Carolyn B.
Bergman	Gallego	Maloney, Sean
Beyer	Garamendi	Manning
Bice (OK)	Garbarino	Matsui
Bilirakis	Garcia (CA)	McBath
Bishop (GA)	Garcia (IL)	McCarthy
Blumenauer	Garcia (TX)	McCaul
Blunt Rochester	Gibbs	McClain
Bonamici	Gimenez	McClintock
Bost	Golden	McCollum
Bourdeaux	Gomez	McEachin
Bowman	Gonzales, Tony	McGovern
Boyle, Brendan	Gonzalez (OH)	McHenry
F.	Gonzalez,	McKinley
Brooks	Vicente	McNerney
Brown (MD)	Gottheimer	Meeks
Brown (OH)	Granger	Meijer
Brownley	Graves (LA)	Meng
Buchanan	Graves (MO)	Meuser
Bucshon	Green (TN)	Mfume
Burgess	Green, Al (TX)	Miller (WV)
Bush	Griffith	Miller-Meeks
Butterfield	Grijalva	Mooney
Calvert	Grothman	Moore (AL)
Carbajal	Guest	Moore (UT)
Cárdenas	Guthrie	Moore (WI)
Carey	Harder (CA)	Morelle
Carl	Hartzler	Moulton
Carson	Hayes	Mrvan
Carter (GA)	Hern	Murphy (FL)
Carter (LA)	Herrera Beutler	Nadler
Carter (TX)	Higgins (NY)	Napolitano
Cartwright	Hill	Neal
Case	Himes	Neguse
Casten	Hinson	Nehls
Castor (FL)	Hollingsworth	Newhouse
Castro (TX)	Horsford	Newman
Chabot	Houlahan	Norcross
Cheney	Hoyer	O'Halloran
Cherfilus-	Huffman	Obernolte
McCormick	Issa	Ocasio-Cortez
Chu	Jackson Lee	Omar
Cicilline	Jacobs (CA)	Owens
Clark (MA)	Jacobs (NY)	Pallazzo
Clarke (NY)	Jayapal	Pallone
Cleaver	Jeffries	Palmer
Clyburn	Johnson (GA)	Panetta
Cohen	Johnson (LA)	Pappas
Cole	Johnson (OH)	Pascarell
Comer	Johnson (SD)	Payne
Connolly	Johnson (TX)	Pence
Cooper	Jones	Perlmutter
Correa	Jordan	Perry
Costa	Joyce (OH)	Peters
Courtney	Kahele	Phillips
Craig	Kaptur	Pingree
Crawford	Katko	Pocan
Crenshaw	Keating	Porter
Crist	Kelly (IL)	Posey
Crow	Kelly (MS)	Pressley
Cuellar	Khanna	Price (NC)
Curtis	Kildee	Quigley
Davids (KS)	Kilmer	Raskin
Davis, Danny K.	Kim (CA)	Reed
Davis, Rodney	Kim (NJ)	Reschenthaler
Dean	Kind	Rice (NY)
DeFazio	Kirkpatrick	Rice (SC)
DeGette	Krishnamoorthi	Rodgers (WA)
DeLauro	Kuster	Rogers (AL)
DelBene	Kustoff	Rogers (KY)
Delgado	LaHood	Rose
Demings	Lamb	Ross
DeSaulnier	Lamborn	Roybal-Allard
DesJarlais	Langevin	Ruiz
Deutch	Larsen (WA)	Ruppersberger
Diaz-Balart	Larsen (CT)	Rush
Dingell	Latta	Rutherford
Doggett	LaTurner	Ryan
Doyle, Michael	Lawrence	Salazar
F.	Lawson (FL)	Sánchez
Duncan	Lee (CA)	Sarbanes
Dunn	Lee (NV)	Scalise
Ellzey	Leger Fernandez	Scanlon
Escobar	Lesko	Schakowsky
Eshoo	Letlow	Schiff
Espallat	Levin (CA)	Schneider
Evans	Levin (MI)	Schrader
Feenstra	Lieu	Schrier
Fischbach	Lofgren	Schweikert
Fitzgerald	Long	Scott (VA)
Fitzpatrick	Lowenthal	Scott, Austin
Fleischmann	Lucas	Scott, David
Fletcher	Luetkemeyer	Sessions
Foster	Luria	Sewell
Fox	Lynch	Sherman
Frankel, Lois	Malinowski	Sherrill
Franklin, C.	Malliotakis	Simpson
Scott		Sires

Slotkin
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor

Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner

Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Womack
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NAYS—61

Allen
Arrington
Babin
Banks
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Buck
Budd
Burchett
Cammack
Cawthorn
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Davidson
Donalds
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Ferguson

Gaetz
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hudson
Huizenga
Jackson
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (PA)
LaMalfa
Loudermilk
Mace
Mann

Massie
Mast
Moolenaar
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Norman
Pfluger
Rosendale
Rouzer
Smith (MO)
Smucker
Stefanik
Steube
Tenney
Tiffany
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Weber (TX)
Wittman

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—1

Roy

NOT VOTING—5

Brady
Bustos

Fortenberry
Kinzinger

Miller (IL)

□ 1604

Ms. MACE changed her vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Baird (Walorski)
Bilirakis
(Fleischmann)
Bowman (Meng)
Crist
(Wasserman
Schultz)
Cuellar (Pappas)
DeGette (Blunt
Rochester)
Evans (Mfume)
Gimenez (Diaz-
Balart)
Harder (CA)
(Gomez)
Johnson (TX)
(Jeffries)

Joyce (OH)
(Garbarino)
Kahale (Mrvan)
Lawson (FL)
(Wasserman
Schultz)
Mace (Rice (SC))
McHenry (Budd
McNerney (Blunt
Rochester)
Newman (Beyer)
Owens (Stewart)
Payne (Pallone)
(Wasserman
Schultz)

Salazar (Diaz-
Balart)
Sánchez (Gomez)
Sires (Pallone)
Strickland
(Takano)
Suozi (Beyer)
Taylor (Carter
(TX))
Trone (Beyer)
Valadao
(Garbarino)
Wilson (FL)
(Jeffries)

LOUISA SWAIN FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. MANNING). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2126) to designate the Federal Office Building located at 308 W. 21st Street in Cheyenne, Wyoming, as the “Louisa Swain Federal Office

Building”, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. WILLIAMS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 412, nays 1, answered “present” 1, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 97]

YEAS—412

Adams
Aderholt
Aguiar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer

Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael
F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Escobar
Eshoo
Espallat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Foster
Foxy
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C.
Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman

Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahale
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk

Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Norman
O'Halleran
Oberholte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer

Panetta
Pappas
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schraeder
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto

Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozi
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NAYS—1

Massie

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—1

Roy

NOT VOTING—17

Bass
Beyer
Brady
Bustos
Curtis
Davidson

Emmer
Fortenberry
Gallego
Garcia (IL)
Grijalva
Kinzinger

Miller (IL)
Pascrell
Swalwell
Tenney
Turner

□ 1614

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Baird (Walorski)
Bilirakis
(Fleischmann)
Bowman (Meng)
Crist
(Wasserman
Schultz)
Cuellar (Pappas)

DeGette (Blunt
Rochester)
Evans (Mfume)
Gimenez (Diaz-
Balart)
Harder (CA)
(Gomez)
Johnson (TX)
(Jeffries)

Joyce (OH)
(Garbarino)
Kahale (Mrvan)
Lawson (FL)
(Wasserman
Schultz)
Mace (Rice (SC))
McHenry (Budd)

McNerney (Blunt Rochester)	Salazar (Diaz- Balart)	Taylor (Carter (TX))
Newman (Beyer)	Sánchez (Gomez)	Trone (Beyer)
Owens (Stewart)	Sires (Pallone)	Valadao
Payne (Pallone)	Strickland	(Garbarino)
Roybal-Allard	(Takano)	Wilson (FL)
(Wasserman Schultz)	Suozi (Beyer)	(Jeffries)

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A further message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Adrian Swann, one of his secretaries.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 3630

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY) as cosponsor of H.R. 3630.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURING COMEBACK

(Ms. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BROWN of Ohio. Madam Speaker, last year, we achieved the best year of job creation in history.

The bipartisan infrastructure law will build on this historic growth, putting Americans to work, rebuilding our roads, bridges, water systems, and more. And the COMPETES Act, which invests in American research, innovation, and manufacturing will capitalize on this investment in our infrastructure and ensure the technologies of the future are made right here in America.

The COMPETES Act will accelerate the production of semiconductors. It will strengthen our supply chain. It will boost our scientific leadership. And it will support good-paying domestic manufacturing jobs. Intel's recent \$20 billion investment in a new computer chip plant in Ohio shows the path to the future.

As President Biden said in his State of the Union, it is time to bury the term "Rust Belt." With the COMPETES Act, we can make more in America. And I know Ohio workers stand ready to lead the American manufacturing comeback.

REMEMBERING DON YOUNG

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember the life and legacy of the gentleman from Alaska, Representative Don Young, the dean of the House.

Don was a dear colleague, friend, and brother in the Lord. He loved Alaska

and respected the institution of the House, where he represented his constituents for five decades. As dean of the House, he was the longest-serving Republican in the U.S. House of Representatives' history.

He was a tireless fighter for Alaska and an unparalleled public servant. It has been a privilege to serve with such a strong longstanding Member, who was truly a force of nature. My closest moments with Don were shared on the House floor at our weekly Bible study where we discussed the promises of God's Word.

While we mourn his passing and lift his family in prayer, I will be celebrating a life well-lived.

Madam Speaker, Scriptures in 1 Thessalonians 4:13-18 instructs us with these words: "Brothers and sisters, we do not want you to be uninformed about those who sleep in death, so that you do not grieve like the rest of mankind, who have no hope."

Don Young had hope.

Well done, good and faithful servant.

SUPPLY CHAIN RESILIENCE

(Ms. BOURDEAUX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BOURDEAUX. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the bipartisan supply chain resilience subtitle in the America COMPETES Act.

The COVID pandemic exposed vulnerabilities in the United States' supply chains. When disruptions occur in our supply chains, it leads to higher prices for families and businesses.

The America COMPETES Act includes my bill to map and monitor our supply chains and other important provisions that would create good-paying manufacturing jobs here in the United States.

Studies have found that Georgia lost 25 percent of its manufacturing jobs since 1999. Not only is this bad for workers, it is harmful to our national security when we are dependent on other nations to manufacture critical goods and services.

The America COMPETES Act would address this vulnerability by making a historic investment in our Nation's manufacturing capabilities and would equip us to prevent and mitigate future supply chain disruptions.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues in the House and Senate to retain this critical subtitle as we work to pass a final competitiveness bill.

RECOGNIZING ALEX GOGLIA

(Mr. FITZPATRICK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize an amazing young man and Scout in my community in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, Alex Goglia. After completing his

Arrow of Light Award in Pack 1 of the Scouts, Alex crossed over into Scouts BSA Troop 1 in Sellersville.

Since then, Alex has moved up through the ranks of Scouting and recently became a Life Scout. As a member of Troop 1, Alex has held several leadership positions, including assistant patrol leader, patrol leader, and now senior patrol leader. His leadership through the ranks sets an excellent example for the younger Scouts to follow.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to recognize Alex Goglia before this Congress as an individual who lives the words of the Scout Oath and Law in his everyday life and is steadfast in his commitment to better our community back home in Pennsylvania.

Madam Speaker, recently, in the midst of an emergency medical situation, Alex used his lifesaving skills he learned in Scouting to save the life of a young child who was choking on a piece of food in a restaurant where Alex was employed.

Alex's calm, quick, and heroic response was recognized by the National Boy Scouts of America, which awarded him the BSA Medal of Merit, a rare award offered by the Scouts.

We are incredibly grateful for Alex Goglia's meritorious acts and for the positive impact that he has had within Scout Troop 1 and our entire community.

Madam Speaker, we wish Alex much success as he pursues the rank of Eagle Scout, and for all his other future endeavors.

Well done, Alex.

HONORING MATT KREUTZ, CEO OF FIREBRAND ARTISAN BREADS

(Ms. LEE of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the incredible contributions of one of my constituents, Matt Kreutz. He is the CEO of Firebrand Artisan Breads, which is a fixture in our East Bay community.

Earlier this month, I had the pleasure of Matt virtually joining me at President Biden's State of the Union address. Matt founded Firebrand in 2007 as a socially conscious organization focused on making opportunities available for the unhoused, formerly incarcerated people, and others who may be experiencing difficulties getting hired. In recent years, he expanded Firebrand into a business that employs 85 people at its cafe in uptown Oakland and at its production facility in Alameda. Firebrand has become a beating heart in my community.

As the pandemic raged on, Matt managed to keep Firebrand open by securing a loan from the Paycheck Protection Program, which was made possible by the American Rescue Plan. Since receiving the PPP loan, Firebrand continued expanding operations and growing into a major source of employment for many.

Madam Speaker, on behalf of the 13th Congressional District of California, we thank Matt for sharing his story and for enriching our community.

BIDEN'S 2023 BUDGET PROPOSAL

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, with Americans facing higher prices everywhere—at the gas pump, the grocery store, car dealership, clothing stores, and even at hotels—Americans are paying more everywhere, thanks to incredible inflation brought on by President Biden's plan for spending.

Well, with the new budget now coming out, we are going to see an even bigger amount of deficit. American families are facing a \$3,500 yearly inflation tax, the Biden administration wants to spend \$73 trillion over the next 10 years—just in the budget year, not new spending, not COVID spending. This is what normal budgets will start to look like, which was \$8 trillion more than what the CBO is predicting for the same period of time.

Under this budget, Biden can easily add \$15 trillion more to the national debt, which would make it \$45-\$46 trillion by the year 2032. We can't manage this. If the price of interest goes up much more, it will completely eviscerate our ability to do anything besides mandatory spending in our budget.

More families are going to suffer and the things we care about in the budget that we can't control will suffer as well.

AFFORDABLE INSULIN NOW

(Ms. BARRAGÁN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BARRAGÁN. Madam Speaker, the high cost of insulin is a crisis gripping my district and our Nation. Time and again, my constituents have told me they can no longer afford their insulin. The prices are so high that many are resorting to desperate measures, like using expired insulin, rationing their doses, or not taking it at all.

Communities of color disproportionately suffer complications of diabetes when they can't afford insulin. I know, because my district, which is nearly 90 percent Latino and African American, has a high rate of diabetes. Diabetes is one of the leading causes of death in L.A. County.

Tomorrow, we will have an opportunity to act. The Affordable Insulin Now Act will ensure lifesaving insulin is affordable for millions of Americans on private health insurance and Medicare. It will put money back in the hands of American families.

Madam Speaker, I look forward to voting for its passage tomorrow.

ENDING TITLE 42 AT THE SOUTHERN BORDER

(Mr. ROY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, as we sit here in the Chamber of the United States House of Representatives today, the Secretary of Homeland Security has announced that he is ready to end the use of Title 42 at our southern border. This is as we speak, while in March, we have had 100,000 apprehensions in the first half of the month, barreling towards 200,000, of which half have been able to be turned away under Title 42.

When the Secretary ends Title 42, there will be a deluge at our southern border. This is known, which is evidenced by the fact that the Secretary is already working with FEMA behind the scenes and quietly to deal with the emergency that is no doubt about to occur at our southern border. This is going to cause massive injury to migrants, cartels empowered, Americans endangered, fentanyl pouring across our border, all because the Secretary refuses to do his job.

This is an inexcusable dereliction of duty by the Secretary of Homeland Security. It is an impeachable act to not carry out his constitutional duty to defend the border of the United States.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join together to condemn the Secretary, condemn the administration, and demand that the Secretary actually do his job to secure the border and not end Title 42, even as Americans continue to wear masks on airplanes during a public health emergency.

□ 1630

WAR IN UKRAINE

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, in a building that conspicuously marked its exterior with the word "children," the brutal Putin bombed without stopping this safe house in Mariupol. Obviously, it was completely destroyed. There were 300 people dead and little children sitting around the dead bodies of their parents.

The whole city has been leveled. The whole country has been attacked by a brutal dictator. Of course, we know the peace talks are going on, I encourage that. As well, I believe that the allies should continue to give weapons and there should be some process for giving them fighter jets.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank the Secretary of Homeland Security for recognizing that we will have to receive Ukrainian refugees, Haitian refugees, and, yes, refugees from the border. We are, in fact, a humane country. We have the ability to be able to assure the world that we will be a refuge and, as well, protect the American people.

That is what we do: we protect the American people, provide them jobs, give them safety, but, as well, we are a refuge for the world.

Madam Speaker, I thank the Secretary for his work. Let's let Ukraine win this, either in peace or in war.

FIGHTING CORRUPTION AND KLEPTOCRACY

(Ms. PORTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. PORTER. Madam Speaker, corruption abroad makes our country less safe.

President Biden has said that the fight against corruption is a core national security interest for the United States. In the last month, we have sanctioned hundreds of Russian oligarchs and political figures over the war in Ukraine. These sanctions show the importance of alliances, the strength of diplomatic values, and the power of the economic tools at our disposal.

But it should not take a war to crack down on people who become wealthy through bribery and theft. We should not need to go person-by-person, business-by-business, country-by-country to strike down corruption.

We need legislation that will identify kleptocrats and proactively limit their ability to wield influence and exploit power to enrich themselves, at the expense of the people and land they govern.

RESIGNATION FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation from the House of Representatives:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
March 30, 2022.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: It has been the honor of my life to serve these United States of America for nine terms in the House of Representatives. I will always be grateful to the people of the great state of Nebraska who entrusted me with the great privilege of representing them. Due to the difficulties of my current circumstances, I can no longer serve them effectively.

I hereby resign my duty as the United States Representative of the first district of Nebraska effective March 31, 2022 at the end of legislative business.

Sincerely,
JEFF FORTENBERRY,
Member of Congress.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
March 30, 2022.

Hon. PETE RICKETTS,
Governor of Nebraska,
Lincoln, NE.

DEAR GOVERNOR RICKETTS: I hereby resign my duty as the United States Congressman of the first district of Nebraska effective

March 31, 2022 at the end of legislative business.

Sincerely,

JEFF FORTENBERRY,
Member of Congress.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO SOMALIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 117-105)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13536 of April 12, 2010, with respect to Somalia is to continue in effect beyond April 12, 2022.

The situation with respect to Somalia continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. Therefore, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13536 with respect to Somalia.

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, Jr.
THE WHITE HOUSE, March 30, 2022.

MAKING IN ORDER MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES ON H.R. 4521, BIOECONOMY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2021

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a motion to instruct conferees with respect to H.R. 4521, except any motion that is privileged pursuant to clause 7(c) of rule XXII, shall be in order only if offered by Representative LUCAS of Oklahoma or his designee, and that such motion shall be in order notwithstanding any appointment of conferees.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, so ordered.

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO GO TO CONFERENCE ON H.R. 4521, BIOECONOMY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2021

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 4521) to provide for a coordinated Federal re-

search initiative to ensure continued United States leadership in engineering biology, with the Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and request a conference with the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will appoint conferees on H.R. 4521 at a later time.

HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

The President notified the Clerk of the House that on the following dates he had approved and signed bills and a joint resolution of the following titles:

January 20, 2022:

H.R. 1192. An Act to impose requirements on the payment of compensation to professional persons employed in voluntary cases commenced under title III of the Puerto Rico Oversight Management and Economic Stability Act (commonly known as "PROMESA").

February 18, 2022:

H.R. 6617. An Act making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes.

February 23, 2022:

H.R. 1281. An Act to name the Department of Veterans Affairs community-based outpatient clinic in Gaylord, Michigan, as the "Navy Corpsman Steve Andrews Department of Veterans Affairs Health Care Clinic".

March 3, 2022:

H.R. 4445. An Act to amend title 9 of the United States Code with respect to arbitration of disputes involving sexual assault and sexual harassment.

March 10, 2022:

H.R. 2044. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 17 East Main Street in Herington, Kansas, as the "Captain Emil J. Kapaun Post Office Building".

H.R. 3210. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1905 15th Street in Boulder, Colorado, as the "Officer Eric H. Talley Post Office Building".

March 11, 2022:

H.J. Res. 75. A joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes.

H.R. 960. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3493 Burnet Avenue in Cincinnati, Ohio, as the "John H. Leahr and Herbert M. Heilbrun Post Office".

H.R. 3419. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 66 Meserole Avenue in Brooklyn, New York, as the "Joseph R. Lento Post Office".

March 14, 2022:

H.R. 2545. An Act to amend title 38, United States Code, to clarify the role of doctors of podiatric medicine in the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3665. An Act to designate the medical center of the Department of Veterans Affairs in San Diego, California, as the Jennifer Moreno Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center, and to support the designation

of a component of such medical center in honor of Kathleen Bruyere.

March 15, 2022:

H.R. 2471. An Act making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for providing emergency assistance for the situation in Ukraine, and for other purposes.

March 18, 2022:

H.R. 189. An Act to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide that the authority of the Director of the National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities to make certain research endowments applies with respect to both current and former centers of excellence, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1667. An Act to address behavioral health and well-being among health care professionals.

H.R. 2497. An Act to establish the Amache National Historic Site in the State of Colorado as a Unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes.

SENATE BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

The President notified the Clerk of the House that on the following dates he had approved and signed bills of the Senate of the following titles:

January 21, 2022:

S. 2959. An Act to provide that, due to disruptions caused by COVID-19, applications for impact aid funding for fiscal year 2023 may use certain data submitted in the fiscal year 2022 application.

January 31, 2022:

S. 452. An Act to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Willie O'Ree, in recognition of his extraordinary contributions and commitment to hockey, inclusion, and recreational opportunity.

February 1, 2022:

S. 1404. An Act to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the 23d Headquarters Special Troops and the 3133d Signal Service Company, popularly known as the "Ghost Army", in recognition of their unique and highly distinguished service in conducting deception operations in Europe during World War II.

February 22, 2022:

S. 566. An Act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 42 Main Street in Slatersville, Rhode Island, as the "Specialist Matthew R. Turcotte Post Office".

S. 583. An Act to promote innovative acquisition techniques and procurement strategies, and for other purposes.

March 14, 2022:

S. 321. An Act to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the members of the Women's Army Corps who were assigned to the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion, known as the "Six Triple Eight".

S. 854. An Act to designate methamphetamine as an emerging threat, and for other purposes.

March 15, 2022:

S. 1543. An Act to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide best practices on student suicide awareness and prevention training and condition State educational agencies, local educational agencies, and tribal educational agencies receiving funds under section 520A of such Act to establish and implement a school-based student suicide awareness and prevention training policy.

S. 1662. An Act to increase funding for the Reagan-Udall Foundation for the Food and Drug Administration and for the Foundation for the National Institutes of Health.

S. 3706. An Act to provide for the application of certain provisions of the Secure

Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 for fiscal year 2021.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, the House stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow for morning-hour debate and noon for legislative business.

Thereupon (at 4 o'clock and 36 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, March 31, 2022, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 5706, the Stop Sexual Assault and Harassment in Transportation Act, as amended, would have no significant effect on the deficit, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, EC-3700. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting the 2021 Annual Report of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts and Judicial Business of the United States Courts, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 604(a)(4), was taken from the Speaker's table, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. CLYDE (for himself, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. BIGGS, Mrs. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. TIFFANY, Ms. VAN DUYN, Mr. GROTHMAN, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. BABIN, Mr. MANN, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. LAMALFA, and Mr. HICE of Georgia):

H.R. 7281. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to repeal the Secretary's authority to issue emergency temporary standards, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio (for himself and Mr. RYAN):

H.R. 7282. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to include a public airport in use by an air reserve station as a primary airport; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT (for himself and Mr. MCKINLEY):

H.R. 7283. A bill to amend the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act to make certain activities eligible for grants from the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. WILD (for herself and Ms. LETLOW):

H.R. 7284. A bill to direct the Secretary of Labor to improve defined contribution plan fee disclosures; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CARL (for himself, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. WITTMAN, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. STEWART, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Ms. VAN DUYN, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. LAMBORN, Ms. STEFANIK, and Mr. BALDERSON):

H.R. 7285. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a minimum number of oil and gas lease sales in certain areas, to prevent delays in oil and gas leasing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CAWTHORN:

H.R. 7286. A bill to establish a commission to assess the total cost spent on relief during the COVID-19 pandemic, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. CRENSHAW (for himself, Mr. CUELLAR, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. BUDD, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Ms. SALAZAR, Ms. MACE, and Mr. STEIL):

H.R. 7287. A bill to amend the Anti-Border Corruption Act of 2010 to authorize certain polygraph waiver authority, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Mrs. HAYES, and Ms. SCANLON):

H.R. 7288. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 in order to increase usage of the Federal student loan income-based repayment plan and improve repayment options for borrowers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. FLETCHER (for herself and Mr. MEIJER):

H.R. 7289. A bill to provide for the National Academies to study and report on a Federal research agenda to advance the understanding of PFAS, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. GALLEGO (for himself and Mr. BACON):

H.R. 7290. A bill to establish the Baltic Security and Economic Enhancement Initiative for the purpose of increasing security and economic ties with the Baltic countries and to establish the Baltic Security Initiative for the purpose of deepening security cooperation with the Baltic countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GOODEN of Texas (for himself and Mr. KHANNA):

H.R. 7291. A bill to amend the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 to establish country of origin labeling requirements for beef, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agri-

culture, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana (for himself, Mr. CARL, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. BUDD, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. WITTMAN, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. STEWART, Ms. VAN DUYN, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. LAMBORN, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. GOHMERT, and Mr. BENTZ):

H.R. 7292. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to conduct all oil and gas lease sales described in the 2017-2022 Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Proposed Final Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. HERRELL (for herself, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. CARL, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. STEWART, Ms. VAN DUYN, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Ms. CHENEY, Mr. LAMBORN, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. GOHMERT, and Mr. BENTZ):

H.R. 7293. A bill to amend the Mineral Leasing Act to require the Secretary of the Interior to process applications for a permit to drill, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. HINSON:

H.R. 7294. A bill to require public institutions of higher education to disseminate information on the rights of, and accommodations and resources for, pregnant students, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HORSFORD:

H.R. 7295. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an advanceable refundable credit for individuals who own or lease certain motor vehicles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. LAWRENCE (for herself and Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio):

H.R. 7296. A bill to establish the Artificial Intelligence Hygiene Working Group, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. MACE (for herself and Mr. CARTER of Louisiana):

H.R. 7297. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to make certain contributions to local authorities to mitigate the risk of flooding on local property adjacent to medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MOORE of Utah (for himself, Mr. CARL, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. WITTMAN, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. STEWART, Ms. VAN DUYN, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Ms. CHENEY, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. BALDERSON, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. GOHMERT, and Mr. BENTZ):

H.R. 7298. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to submit a report on expressions of interest and applications for permits to drill, to amend the Mineral Leasing Act to require the publication of data on expressions of interest and applications for permits to drill, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. MRVAN (for himself, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Ms. MACE, and Mr. GARBARINO):

H.R. 7299. A bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to obtain an independent

cybersecurity assessment of information systems of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PAPPAS (for himself and Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas):

H.R. 7300. A bill to prohibit the delivery of opioids by means of the dark web, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PASCRELL (for himself and Mr. BACON):

H.R. 7301. A bill to protect survivors from brain injury by authorizing the Secretary of Health and Human Services to collect data on the prevalence of brain injuries resulting from domestic and sexual violence; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PFLUGER (for himself, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. MCKINLEY, and Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS):

H.R. 7302. A bill to impose sanctions with respect to designated critical cyber threat actors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, Oversight and Reform, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 7303. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 129 Walnut Street in Corning, New York, as the "Amory 'Amo' Houghton, Jr. Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. ROSENDALE (for himself, Mr. CARL, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. STAUBER, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. WITTMAN, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. STEWART, Ms. VAN DUYNE, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Ms. CHENEY, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. BALDERSON, Ms. STEFANIK, Mrs. HINSON, and Mr. GOHMERT):

H.R. 7304. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to immediately resume onshore oil and gas lease sales, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California (for himself and Mr. LAMALFA):

H.R. 7305. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish a deduction for attorney fees awarded with respect to certain wildfire damages and to exclude from gross income settlement funds received with respect to such damages; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. VAN DUYNE (for herself, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. CARL, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. STEWART, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. BALDERSON, Ms. STEFANIK, and Mr. GOHMERT):

H.R. 7306. A bill to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to provide deadlines for the development of five-year oil and gas leasing programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. MANN (for himself, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. LATTA, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. MEUSER, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. BUDD, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. VALADAO, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. BACON, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. GUEST, Mr. COLE, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. COMER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. STEUBE, Ms. CHENEY, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. KELLER, Mr. COSTA, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. LUTKEMEYER, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. PENCE, Mr. BANKS, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. ROSE, Mr. ESTES, Mr. FEENSTRA, Ms. STEFANIK, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. BOST, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. EMMER, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. BAIRD, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. PFLUGER, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. STEIL, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mrs. SPARTZ, Mr. LONG, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mrs. FISCHBACH, Mr. ALLEN, and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska):

H. Res. 1015. A resolution recognizing the importance of stepped-up basis under section 1014 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 in preserving family-owned farms and small businesses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. BOEBERT (for herself, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. GOHMERT, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. ROY, Mr. MAST, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. BUDD, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. WEBER of Texas, and Mr. LAMALFA):

H. Res. 1016. A resolution recognizing and honoring Emma Weyant as the rightful winner of the 2022 NCAA Division I Women's 500-Yard Freestyle; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. CLYDE:

H.R. 7281.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio

H.R. 7282.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the US Constitution

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:

H.R. 7283.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 1 provides Congress with the power to "lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises" in order to "provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States."

Article I, Section 8, clause 18 allows Congress to make all laws "which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execu-

tion" any of Congress's enumerated powers, including Congress's powers over appropriations.

By Ms. WILD:

H.R. 7284.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 - Commerce Clause

By Mr. CARL:

H.R. 7285.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. CAWTHORN:

H.R. 7286.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. CRENSHAW:

H.R. 7287.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: "To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers"

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 7288.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 3 provides Congress with the power to "regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes."

By Mrs. FLETCHER:

H.R. 7289.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. GALLEGGO:

H.R. 7290.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. GOODEN of Texas:

R.R. 7291.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises to pay the debts and provide for the common Defense and general welfare of the United States, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. Thus, Congress has the authority not only to increase taxes, but also, to reduce taxes to promote the general welfare of the United States of America and her citizens. Additionally, Congress has the Constitutional authority to regulate commerce among the States and with Indian Tribes, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 3.

By Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana:

H.R. 7292.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, clause 3 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. HERRELL:

H.R. 7293.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mrs. HINSON:

H.R. 7294.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. HORSFORD:

H.R. 7295.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mrs. LAWRENCE:

H.R. 7296.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, "To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

By Ms. MACE:

H.R. 7297.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1: "The Congress shall have the power to . . . provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States"

By Mr. MOORE of Utah:

H.R. 7298.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 4 Section 3 Clause 2 and Article 1 Section 8 Clause 1

By Mr. MRVAN:

H.R. 7299.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. PAPPAS:

H.R. 7300.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution states that "Congress shall have the authority to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into the Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 7301.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. PFLUGER:

H.R. 7302.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII of the Constitution

By Mr. REED:

H.R. 7303.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. ROSENDALE:

H.R. 7304.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. THOMPSON of California:

H.R. 7305.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I

By Ms. VAN DUYNE:

H.R. 7306.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8

H.R. 95: Mr. LONG, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. ISSA, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, and Mr. PENCE.

H.R. 310: Mr. DUNN, Mr. UPTON, Mr. DELGADO, Mr. GIMENEZ, and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.

H.R. 426: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 431: Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. MULLIN, and Mr. WESTERMAN.

H.R. 471: Mr. TURNER.

H.R. 554: Ms. LETLOW and Mr. CHABOT.

H.R. 825: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.

H.R. 849: Mr. KIND.

H.R. 1080: Ms. STEFANIK.

H.R. 1179: Ms. ADAMS, Ms. BASS, and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 1238: Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 1297: Mrs. FLETCHER.

H.R. 1332: Mr. DESJARLAIS and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.

H.R. 1401: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 1481: Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 1553: Mr. KHANNA.

H.R. 1803: Ms. KUSTER.

H.R. 1813: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.

H.R. 1884: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 1946: Ms. KUSTER and Mr. RUTHERFORD.

H.R. 1959: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 1960: Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK.

H.R. 2007: Ms. NEWMAN and Mr. BEYER.

H.R. 2100: Mr. BABIN and Mr. HUDSON.

H.R. 2198: Ms. BOURDEAUX.

H.R. 2222: Mr. TRONE and Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 2252: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.

H.R. 2255: Mr. MULLIN.

H.R. 2256: Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. RYAN, and Ms. NEWMAN.

H.R. 2351: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN and Mr. BACON.

H.R. 2421: Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. HUDSON, and Mr. SCHNEIDER.

H.R. 2454: Mr. PENCE.

H.R. 2489: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.

H.R. 2549: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.

H.R. 2604: Mr. BACON.

H.R. 2664: Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 2670: Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 2814: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.

H.R. 2848: Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida and Mr. DONALDS.

H.R. 2903: Mr. CROW.

H.R. 2918: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 2973: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 3077: Mr. SOTO and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.

H.R. 3085: Mrs. CAMMACK.

H.R. 3114: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.

H.R. 3342: Mr. O'HALLERAN.

H.R. 3362: Mrs. BEATTY and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 3371: Mr. FALLON.

H.R. 3425: Mr. FERGUSON.

H.R. 3461: Mr. RUTHERFORD.

H.R. 3474: Mr. CASTRO of Texas.

H.R. 3480: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.

H.R. 3600: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.

H.R. 4085: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.

H.R. 4088: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.

H.R. 4110: Mr. KHANNA.

H.R. 4122: Mr. RICE of South Carolina.

H.R. 4146: Mr. KIND.

H.R. 4176: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.

H.R. 4270: Mrs. FLETCHER.

H.R. 4277: Mr. MEEKS.

H.R. 4319: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 4390: Mr. VELA.

H.R. 4410: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 4479: Mr. VAN DREW and Mr. AUCHINCLOSS.

H.R. 4571: Mr. PAPPAS.

H.R. 4766: Ms. TLAIB, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. KILMER, and Ms. LEE of California.

H.R. 4786: Ms. PORTER.

H.R. 4828: Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida and Mr. WEBER of Texas.

H.R. 4932: Mr. BACON.

H.R. 4956: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 4967: Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H.R. 5008: Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. BEATTY, and Ms. LEE of California.

H.R. 5129: Mr. CAREY, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, and Mr. CUELLAR.

H.R. 5338: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.

H.R. 5441: Mr. FULCHER.

H.R. 5508: Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 5581: Ms. BARRAGÁN.

H.R. 5631: Mr. KHANNA.

H.R. 5651: Mr. LIEU.

H.R. 5654: Mr. SESSIONS.

H.R. 5657: Mr. PAPPAS.

H.R. 5693: Mr. JACOBS of New York.

H.R. 5768: Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 5769: Mr. BUTTERFIELD.

H.R. 5919: Mr. CRIST and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H.R. 6184: Mr. McCAUL and Mr. JACOBS of New York.

H.R. 6272: Mr. CARTER of Louisiana.

H.R. 6276: Mr. SCHIFF and Mr. RUIZ.

H.R. 6341: Mr. FLEISCHMANN.

H.R. 6352: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 6366: Ms. PORTER.

H.R. 6375: Mr. PANETTA and Mr. MEUSER.

H.R. 6398: Mr. SWALWELL, Ms. ESCOBAR, and Mr. CLEAVER.

H.R. 6436: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina and Mr. DONALDS.

H.R. 6613: Mr. KIND.

H.R. 6678: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 6682: Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 6720: Mr. COOPER.

H.R. 6722: Mrs. KIM of California and Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 6725: Mr. GARCÍA of California, Ms. WATERS, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, and Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 6732: Mrs. KIM of California.

H.R. 6757: Mr. MCKINLEY.

H.R. 6802: Mrs. KIM of California.

H.R. 6825: Mr. BACON, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. WEXTON, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. EVANS, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. AUCHINCLOSS.

H.R. 6833: Ms. SPANBERGER and Mr. JEFFRIES.

H.R. 6860: Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. LIEU, and Mrs. DEMINGS.

H.R. 6872: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Ms. MANNING.

H.R. 6889: Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. SWALWELL, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. COHEN, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. ISSA, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. BABIN, Ms. MACE, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. BARR, Mr. CALVERT, and Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 6899: Mrs. LEE of Nevada.

H.R. 6929: Mrs. BEATTY.

H.R. 7008: Mr. GRIFFITH.

H.R. 7021: Mr. NEWHOUSE and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.

H.R. 7028: Ms. STRICKLAND.

H.R. 7060: Mr. FEENSTRA.

H.R. 7073: Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. VAN DREW, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 7076: Ms. CHU, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. BACON, Mr. DUNN, Ms. KUSTER, Ms. MANNING, and Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 7077: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H.R. 7099: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.

H.R. 7122: Ms. ROSS.

H.R. 7143: Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. ESHOO, and Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 7150: Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida and Mr. POSEY.

H.R. 7185: Ms. PORTER, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DEAN, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. MFUME, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. ESPAILLAT, and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.

H.R. 7207: Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 19: Mr. LUCAS.

H.R. 78: Mr. GOSAR.

H.R. 7222: Mr. GOSAR, Mr. STEWART, Ms. CHENEY, and Mr. MCKINLEY.

H.R. 7223: Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H.R. 7224: Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida.

H.R. 7240: Mr. ESPAILLAT.

H.R. 7267: Mr. CARSON, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. HAYES, and Mr. SHERMAN.

H.J. Res. 72: Mr. STEIL.

H.J. Res. 79: Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. PALMER, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. WENSTRUP, Ms. VAN DUYN, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mr. MANN.

H. Res. 47: Mr. SCHRADER and Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.

H. Res. 109: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.

H. Res. 174: Mr. COHEN, Mr. POCAN, and Ms. CRAIG.

H. Res. 629: Ms. NORTON.

H. Res. 918: Mr. GREEN of Texas.

H. Res. 966: Mr. MEIJER.

H. Res. 983: Ms. STANSBURY.

H. Res. 993: Ms. MANNING and Mr. BOWMAN.

H. Res. 1010: Mr. STEUBE and Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.

H. Res. 1011: Mr. NEHLS and Mr. WEBSTER of Florida.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

OFFERED BY MR. NEAL

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Ways and Means in H.R. 6833 do not contain any congressional ear-

marks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. SCOTT OF VIRGINIA

The provisions in H.R. 6833 that warranted a referral to the Committee on Education and Labor do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 3630: Mr. PERRY.